# The Beaver County Argus.

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aug. 27, 1856. C. BAEZ, M. D.

T. J. CHANDLER.....M. E. GILLESPIE

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From the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, Mar. 5 '57

## EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI.

The cry of emancipation from any section of the slaveholding States breaks upon the Southern ear, under the circumstances that surround us, like an alarm of mutiny at midnight, after the storm has subsided, and while the damages done are being rapidly repaired. But four months ago, our institutions and our Union were trembling and tottering under the throes of the most anxious, excited and painful political contest, that has ever agitated this nation, and the popular mind is but beginning to regain its equilibrium, the public pulse to resume its regular and healthful tone, when from Missouri, an old and unyielding outpost of Slavery in the West, comes the murmer of a movemaut towards emancipation. With what prospect of ultimate success, or under what auspices, this suicidal scheme is opened, we are not prepared to say. But that there are ardent and active advocates on either side, and that the question is to be definitively decided, sooner or later, we think there is little doubt. The malcontents of Missouri may move heaven and earth in their efforts to sweep Slavery from their soil, but they will be manfully met at every point and fiercely fought upon every inch of ground, by the undaunted defenders of the opposition.

There was a time, when not a few of the wisest and best men in Virginia concurred in the opinion that negro Slavery was an evil, and an incubus upon the interests of the state, when perhaps, if possible, some immediate means of emancipation would have been eagerly embraced by some of the ablest spirits in our councils. And it may be, indeed, that the opposite extreme of public sentiment on the subject, which now prevails with every class and craft of our people, is attributible more to the investigations and disquisitions induced by the doubts and fears of that day, than to every other cause combined. The institution of Slavery soon sunk deep into our social system; once embraced and incorporated among the elements of our organization its influences for sooner or for evil, extended thing it touched, and carrying weal or woe wherever it went, its agencies either immediately or mediately, ramified through every branch of busines and principle of legislation; every vein and artery in the body polivic were imbued with it. And being deemed an evil in the abstract by those honest and able but misguided men, to whom we have alluded, it devolved upon them only to prove their premises, and the catalegue of incidental ills would have been incalculable, when at an end so desirable would have readily suggested the means; and on the other hand, it became incumbent upon their opposing cotemporaries to disprove their theory, explode their false philosophy, and disabuse the public mind of the emancipation taint with which it was beginning to be affected, or to give up their ground, and enter into a crusade against the sins and iniquities, the demoralizing and impoverishing effects of the institution of Slavery. Investigation on both sides ensued, and the result is that negro Slavery is now considered in the Southern States, not "a mildew, a blight and a scourge," but a social, political, and moral blessing, a special boon of Providence, both to the African and Anglo Saxon races. Subjects so inscrutable in their origin, so profound in their philosophy, so intricate in their relations, and so comprehensive in their influences, demand a thorough understanding in every form and phase, and accurate apprehension in every bearing and effect. And we cannot but believe that the emancipation movement in Missouri, however it may be abetted by the outside influences of Abolitionism in the North, after it has been deliberately discussed and analysed and essayed, will eventuate in a more encouraging conviction on the part of that people, of the *indispensibility* of the institution, under the enjoyment, of which in common with the other slaveholding States of the Confederacy, it is growing greater, and stronger, and richer, and happier, with every year that elapses.

So far as security in the Union is concerned, it matters little to Virginia or South Carolina, Alabama or Mississippi, or any other of the Southern States, whether Missouri emancipates or not. If the Constitution is to be maintained intact, Slavery might be abolished in every State in the Union but one, and that one would be respected in its rights as if the institution extended over the civilized world; if the Constitution is to be encroached upon, and the South must appeal for protection to the physical force of a numerical majority, the dissolution of the Union becomes a question of time, to be determined by such a division in the councils of the country, as to preponderate in favor of the opponents of our institutions.

It remains for the Administration inaugurated yesterday, together with a Democratic Congress, to test the sense of the people and the strength of the Union, by bringing back the Constitution to its primitive purity.

And if, in 1860, Abolitionism is still unchecked in its rampant ravings against the rights of the Southern people the awful alternative of disunion must inevitably ensue.

Missouri may emancipate or not, it will be the same to the South in the end.

## FEMALE EXTRAVAGANCE.

This is a hard subject for us to touch upon, especially with words of fault-finding. A woman does look so prettily when well dressed, that, until some startling developments have rendered it imperative, we have refrained from saying a word against the extravagant outlays that are now made for female dress. We think that we do not "stretch the truth" in stating that the dress of woman costs two dollars now where it did one, ten years ago. It is now silk everywhere, or an expensive fabric of wool; and cotten is universally at a discount.—The shop girl stands in silk behind the counter, and as the shop girl [illegible] dress that the fashionable woman did ten years ago, the latter is obliged to adopt a fabric of a more costly character, so that where the dollar silk was once good enough, the heavy three dollar *moire anteque* will alone suffice. Ten to twenty dollars is now paid for a hat where five and ten dollars were once considered extravagant. It is thus in every department of the female dress. This tendency to over dress was once considered an American vulgarity, but there is no lack of extravagance abroad now, and societies have already been formed in European continental cities for its suppression.

The singular fact has been pretty widely published, that in Boston, during the past year, the number of marriages has been reduced 20 per cent, from the previous year. Now, we have not the slightest doubt that this fact grows out of the conscious inability of young men, starting in life and business to support wives in a manner consonant with the present requisitions of social life. Girls must keep house, and keep it in style, or they must board in a costly boarding-house, and dress in a manner corresponding to that entertained by the daughters of the millionaire: There is no more of the occupation of the humble room at first—no more of the self-denial by which the wife becomes the sharer of the young husband's poverty and struggles—no more of that adaptation of life to circumstances, by which the wife grows up with the husband into fortune—but marriage must now bring at once all the advantages and all the show of fortune, or it may not be indulged in. In other words, marriage has become a costly and rare luxury, to be had only for money, and not that natural and unrestricted connection of accordant loves and lives which is necessary to the happiness of both man and woman and essential to the purity and progress of society.

This puts a serious face upon the matter, a very serious face. If the sexes has been made up his mind that he cannot afford to every nation that [illegible] really be married, and that he must lay aside all hope of it, for years, at least, is in a dangerous position. He has lost some of the most powerful restraints from vice that have ever influenced him; and while he adopts a course that unfits him for the pure pleasures of home and connubial life, the "ungathered roses" still cling to the "ancestral tree," and wither where they hang. However much men may feel the cost of woman's extravagance, and however little they can afford it, woman feels it still more, and can afford it still less.

The general idea of living is altogether above the mark of Christian prudence, or sound social policy. The prudent reduction of the cost of living indirectly increases the prosperity of business. Men complain that they cannot make money, and yet they earn money enough. Five hundred dollars saved from an annual expenditure of $5000 is a snug little sum to lay up every year, and there are few families expending this sum, who would not be just as well off, nay, better off, with the reduction. We would by no means exempt men from the charge of extravagance but we do not think their expenses have been increased in the degree of those of their wives and daughters. It is hard denying woman anything, but if they are true women, they will ask nothing unreasonable. —*Springfield Rep.*

## DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN THE CASE OF DRED SCOTT.

The important case, involving questions in respect to the citizenship of colored persons and the constitutionality of the Ordinance of 1787 and of the Missouri Compromise, was decided in the Supreme Court, Friday, March 5th. Chief Justice Taney read an elaborate opinion, embracing the views of the majority of the Court—Justices Taney, Wayne, Daniel, Grier, and Campbell. Judge Catron delivered an opinion of his own, differing somewhat from that of the majority in regard to the power of the Federal Government over Territories; Judge Nelson also submitted his views in which the question concerning the validity of the Ordinance of 1787 and the Missouri Compromise was evaded. The former agreed with the majority in regard to the alleged unconstitutionality of the Missouri Compromise; and the latter held that every State has an absolute right to determine the *status* of its own inhabitants; that, according to the laws of Missouri, as declared by its Supreme Court, a slave in that State, having been carried to a free State, and having then been returned to Missouri, after a temporary sojourn in Illinois, was not discharged from his servile condition.

The following day, very able opinions were submitted by Judges McLean and Curtis, dissenting from the opinions of a majority of the Court, and sustaining views which, until lately, have prevailed throughout the country, and influenced the legislation of Congress.

### The Case.

The following brief statement, quoted from the admirable argument of Montgomery Blair, counsel for the plaintiff, will put our readers in possession of the facts of the case:

"This is a suit brought to try the right to freedom of the plaintiff and his wife Harriet, and their children Eliza and Lizzie. It was originally brought against the administratrix of Dr. Emerson, in the Circuit Court of [illegible] county, Missouri, where the plaintiff recovered judgment; but on appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, a majority of that court, at the March term of 1852, reversed the judgment when the case was remanded, it was dismissed [illegible] which is an action of trespass [illegible] was brought in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Missouri by the plaintiff, as a citizen of that State, against the defendant, a citizen of the State of New York, who had purchased him and his family since the commencement of the suit in the State court.

"The defendant denied, by plea in abatement, the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States, on the ground that the plaintiff is a negro of African descent, his ancestors were of pure African blood, and were brought into this country and sold as slaves, and therefore the plaintiff is not a citizen of the State of Missouri. To this plea the plaintiff demurred, and the court sustained the demurrer.

"Thereupon, the defendant pleaded over, and justified the trespass on the ground that the plaintiff and his family were his negro slaves; and a statement of facts, agreed to by both parties, was read in evidence, as follows:

In the year 1834, the plaintiff was a negro slave belonging to Dr. Emerson, who was a surgeon in the army of the United States. In this year (1834) said Dr. Emerson took the plantiff from the State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, and held him there as a slave until the month of April, 1836. At the time last mentioned, said Dr. Emerson removed the plantiff from said military post at Fort Snelling, situated on the west bank of the Mississippi river, in the territory known as Upper Louisiana, acquired by the United States of France, and situate north of the latitude of 36 dg 30 north, and north of the State of Missouri. Said Dr. Emerson held the plantiff in slavery at said Fort Snelling, until the year 1838.

In the year 1835, Harriet (who is named in the second count of the plantiff's declaration) was the slave of Major Taliaferro, who belonged to the army of the United States. In that year, (1835,) said Major Taliaferro [illegible] said a slave until the year 1836, then sold and delivered her as a slave at Fort Snelling unto said Dr. Emerson, hereinbefore named and said Dr. Emerson held said Harriet in slavery at said Fort Snelling until the year 1838.

"In the year 1836, the plantiff and said Harriet, at said Fort Snelling, with the consent of said Dr. Emerson, who then claimed to be their master and owner, intermarried, and took each other for husband and wife. Eliza and Lizze, named in the third count of the plaintiff's declaration, are the fruit of that marriage.—Eliza is about fourteen years old, and was born on board the steamboat Gipsey, north of the north line of the State of Missouri, and upon the Mississipi river; Lizzie is about seven years old, and was born in the State of Missouri, at the military post called Jefferson Barracks.

"In the year 1838, said Dr. Emerson removed the plantiff and said Harriet, and their said daughter Eliza, from said Fort Snelling to the State of Missouri, where they have ever since resided.

"Before the commencement of this suit, said Dr. Emerson sold and conveyed the plaintiff, said Harriet, Eliza and Lizzie, to the defendant, as slaves, and the defendant, claimed to hold each of them as slaves.

"At the time mentioned in the plaintiff's declaration, the defendant, claiming to be owner as aforesaid, laid his hands upon said plaintiff, Harriet, Eliza, and Lizzie, and imprisoned them; doing in this respect, however, no more than what he might lawfully do if they were of right his slaves at such times.'

"On these facts, the court instructed the jury to find for the defendants The plaintiff excepted to the instructions. The jury found a verdict for defendant, and Judgment was rendered accordingly, on the 16th May, 1854 On the 16th a writ of error issued, and the case was brought up to the December term of 1854 of this court."

### The Decision.

Friday, March 6th, 1857, Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, "reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, for the want of jurisdiction in that Court, and remanding the cause, with directions to dismiss the case, for want of jurisdiction in that Court."

In this opinion, we learn, Justices Wayne, Daniel, Grier, and Campbell, concurred, constituting, with the Chief Justice the majority of the Court.

Justices McLean, Catron, Nelson, and Curtis, concurred in the opinion that the Circuit Court had jurisdiction of the case.

### One Point Alone Decided—Misconception Corrected.

The statement has already gone out to the Public, that the Supreme Court decided the questions concerning the validity of the Ordinance of 1787, the Power of Congress over Territory, the Powers of Territorial Governments, and the constitutionality of the Missouri Compromise; but this is a grave misconception. The single decision made by the Court was, that the Circuit Court dismiss the case. This decision, according to its own rules, precluded it from deciding any question arising upon the merits of the case, inasmuch as it refused to entertain it. If I thought, said Justice Catron, this Court was without jurisdiction of this case, I should go no further, as I hold that a Court having no power to decide the case, or to deal with it in any way further than to docket and dismiss it, has no right to discuss the merits, as no jurisdiction exists to give a judgment on them. But, as I hold that there is jurisdiction to decide the merits, I will proceed to examine the case.

Justice Curtis took a similar view, and announced, if we understood him correctly, that he should not hold the opinions expressed on the case and its merits, as decisions upon them. And such we understand, is the position of Justice McLean.

It follows, that the editorial statement in the *National Intelligencer*, below, assuming that several important points have been decided, is entirely erroneous

"The opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of *Scott vs Sanford*, was delivered yesterday by Chief Justice Taney. It was a full and elaborate statement of the views of the Court, and decides the following all important points:

"1. Negroes, whether slaves or free—that is, men of the African race—are not citizens of the United States by the Constitution.

"2. The Ordinance of 1787 had no independent constitutional force or legal effect subsequently to the adoption of the Constitution, and could not operate of itself to confer freedom or citizenship within the Northwest Territory on negroes not citizens by the Constitution.

"3. The provision of the act of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, in so far as it undertook to exclude negro Slavery from and communicate freedom and citizenship to negroes in the northern part of the Louisiana cession, was a legislative act exceeding the powers of Congress, and void and of no legal effect to that end.

"In deciding these main points, the Supreme Court determined also the following incidental points:

"1. The expression "territory and other property" of the Union in the Constitution applies in *terms* only to such territory as the Union possessed at the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

"2. The rights of citizens of the United States emigrating into any Federal territory, and the power of the Federal Government there, depend on the general provisions of the Constitution, which defines in this, as in all other respects, the powers of Congress [illegible] persons or property than such as the Constitution [illegible] it cannot Constitutionally delegate any such powers to a Territorial Government organized by it under the Constitution.

"4 The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not affected by the temporary sojourn of such slave in any other State, but on his return his condition still depends on the laws of Missouri"

The simple question *decided*, was a *question of jurisdiction*; the elaborate argument read by Chief Justice Taney, merely presented the opinions of the majority of the Court on questions not before the Court for decisions, and the decision of which was precluded by the declaration of a want of jurisdiction in the premises.—So far, then, as the points named are concerned, they are still undecided by Judicial Authority, the individual opinion of Justice Taney having no more authority in settling what is law than the individual opinions of Justice McLean.

The decision of the Court reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court for want of jurisdiction is obligatory, because a majority of the Justices concurred in it—but how many concurred in all the opinions expressed by the Chief Justice, or in the reasoning by which he attempted to support them, does not appear. Judge Grier concurred only in some of the positions taken: Judge Catron as we shall see, differed on important points; the other Judges of the majority, we learn, have prepared seperate opinions. The *Intelligencer*, therefore, is again in error, in saying without qualification, that "the conclusions stated by the Chief Justice were concurred in by six Justices of the Court."

With these preliminary explanations, to which we solicit the attention of our brethren of the Press, so that they may not give undue importance and weight to mere expressions of opinion by members of the Supreme [illegible] particularly of the views submitted by them.

### Chief Justice Taney.

1. In regard to citizenship, the Chief Justice held that negroes and descendants of negroes in this country were not citizens of the Political community, associated under the Articles of Confederation or under the Constitution at the time of its formation. That "unhappy race" was universally regarded throughout the civilized world, as property, subject to be bought and sold, as merchandize, not constituting an integral element of society. It was in view of this prevailing sentiment, that the Congress that promulgated the Declaration of Independence announced, "we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights," &c —a declaration not designed to apply to that "unhappy race" so universally degraded. The same sentiment prevailed when the Constitution was formed, the phraseology in the Preamble of which "we the people of the United States," did not include a class of persons universally recognised as subjects of property. True, there were a few free persons belonging to the race, but not enough to change the character by which it was universally recognized. The language of the Declaration and of the Constitution of the United States must be interpreted in the light of the Public Opinion of that day, the framers of both instruments sharing themselves in that Opinion.

This is a brief statement of the reasoning (?) by which the learned Judge reached the conclusion that negroes and their descendants are not citizens of the Political Community, known as "the United States."

As the Chief Justice soon made it plain to every listener that, in his opinion Congress has no power over the Territories, and that slaves are regarded [illegible] surprised that in speaking of slaves, he never referred to them in the decorous language of the Constitution, but always characterized them broadly, as properly subjects of merchandise. This position being taken, as if it had never been contested, and was not a question for argument, and being constantly reiterated in every form of phraseology, the effect upon the mind of those not careful to scrutinize mere assumptions, must have been to bring them to the stand point of the Judge, and thereby constrain them to concurrence in the views then naturally arising.

2. There being a foregone conclusion against the power of Congress to prohibit Slavery in Territories, it became necessary to meet the argument founded upon the passage of the Ordinance of 1787. The States, under the Articles of Confederation were severally sovereign and independent associated rather by a League, than by a Common Government. They were represented as States alone in Congress. Virginia owned the Northwest Territory, and for the purpose of defraying the expenses growing out of the Revolution, ceded sovereignty and proprietorship to the United States. All the rights she had, vested in the States in Congress assembled, and as she had the right to prohibit Slavery in said Territory, that right was transferred with the rest. The States, in their sovereign capacity, passed the Ordinance of 1787, and it was valid until the adoption of the new Constitution and the advent of the new Government. The framers of the new Constitution, with express reference to this Territory, inserted a provision enabling Congress to provide all needful rules and regulations for the disposition of the territory of the United States or other property. This provision applied alone to the Northwest Territory, does not apply to any other since acquired, and cannot be construed into a grant of power to Congress to legislate in any other. Besides, the grant was limited to such regulations as might be necessary to the disposition of the lands of the territory in such a way as by the Sovereign States in their Sovereign capacity, the first Congress, containing Representatives from those States, simply recognized the Ordinance.

This, as nearly as we can give it, was the substance of the statement of the Chief Justice on this point. The practical inference was, that the action of Congress was merely exceptional, and cannot be quoted as a precedent for a similar exercise of power in any other case.

3. Whatever power Congress has to acquire Territory, or to provide it temporary government, was incident to the power expressly granted in the Constitution to admit new States. It cannot acquire Territory for the purpose of governing it, as a colony, or a province—the purpose is, and must be, to form it into a State, and only such legislation is authorized as is necessary to that end.

It may govern through a council, or by authorizing the People to govern themselves—but it is not absolute, nor can it confer absolute power. It cannot create an establishment of religion, pass laws abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition for a redress of grievances—nor can it violate the rights of property. The citizen, the Constitution, the Government, go into the territory together—the citizen, with all his rights of person and property, the Constitution, spreading its guaranties over them, the Federal Government, bound to enforce them for their protection.

The right of property in slaves is equally secured by the Constitution with other property rights. No matter what it may be considered by the Law of Nations, that Law cannot come between the citizen holding slaves and the Federal Constitution, which recognizes and guaranties them as property. And if the Federal Government is restrained from legislating so as to violate it, much more any Territorial Government becomes a State, the right of property in slaves therein cannot be interfered with.

4. It follows that the law of Congress prohibiting Slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., commonly known as the Missouri Compromise, was null and void, because it transcended the powers of Congress, and was a violation of the rights of property.

### Remarks.

We need hardly say that the opinions of Chief Justice Taney sanction all the dogmas put forth at any time by the most extreme advocates of Slavery. They recognise Slavery as supreme, Freedom as subordinate—Slavery as a fundamental Law of the Union—Property in Man a fundamental Idea of the Constitution.

They deny the Power of Congress, and they deny the power of any Territorial Government to interfere with the right to hold slaves in a Territory, while they assert the duty of the Federal Government to interpose against any obstruction sought to be thrown in the way of its exercise.

Thank God, these opinions are not yet Law, and let us hope, for the honor, and peace, and well-being of the Country, that they may never become Law. As it is, their utterance by the Chief Justice, with the endorsement, it is believed, of a majority of the Bench, has given a blow to the reputation of the Court, from which it cannot recover so long as it shall remain as now constituted. The legal mind of the country will not assent to novel and monstrous doctrines, unsustained by argument or authority; and the People will revolt at views repugnant to Humanity and the great principles of Christian civilization.

### Judge Nelson,

Judge Nelson next read a paper, in which he discussed the question, whether Dred Scott was exempt from Slavery in *Missouri*, after having been returned from Illinois, whither he had been carried by his master. He argued the negative, on the ground that a State has the right to determine for itself the status of persons. Under the legislation of Illinois, Dred Scott, sojourning in that State, might become free—but, if returned to Missouri, the servile condition might again attach to him, without detriment to the rights of Illinois—Missouri was not bound within her limits to give force to the Laws of Illinois operating on his status.—Such was the decision of the Supreme Court of *Missouri*, and that decision was binding.

The questions relating to the Ordinance of 1787, the Power of Congress over Territory, and the Missouri Compromise, were not discussed by the Judge, and no opinion was expressed concerning them. So far as he, a Judge from the State of New York, was concerned, the views on those subjects which prevail in the free States, and which have determined, to a great extent, the legislation of the country since 1787, was left without a word in exposition or support.

### Judge Catron.

Judge Catron followed with an Opinion, in which he announced his entire concurrence with Judge Nelson in relation to the particular point discussed by him.

He then examined the question, did Dred Scott, his wife and child, acquire their freedom by sojourn in the territory north of 36 deg. 30 min., in virtue of the Missouri Compromise?—He argued the negative, discussing in the course of his argument the whole question of the power of Congress over Territory. He held that the Ordinance of 1787, prohibiting Slavery, was within the power of the States enacting it—that, by the Federal Constitution, it became binding on the new Government, like the other engagements of the Confederation—that the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution, granting power to Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting territory, &c., did not apply alone to the territory northwest of the Ohio, but invests Congress with power to govern the Territories of the United States. It is due to myself, he remarked, to say that it is asking much of a Judge who has for nearly twenty years been exercising jurisdiction, from the Western Missouri to the Gulf, where the direct legislation of Congress was the only rule, to agree that he had been all the while acting in mistake, and as an usurper.

This remark doubtless was suggested by the novel assumption of Chief Justice Taney, that the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution had no application to any other than the Northwest Territory.

The Judge proceeded to say that the only question then was, as to the limit of the power to govern Territories. The Ordinance restrained it in relation to the Northwest Territory, so that Congress could not force Slavery therein. The deeds of cession of North Carolina and Georgia, in 1790 and 1802, providing against the prohibition of Slavery in the Territories ceded by them, restrained Congress from attempting to force Slavery out of them. The Treaty of 1803 with France, whereby we acquired Louisiana Territory, binding the United States to protect the liberty, property, and religion of the inhabitants—some of their most valuable property being Slaves—limited the power of Congress, precluding it from the right to abolish Slavery anywhere in said Territory.

For this reason, the act of Congress prohibiting Slavery in that part of Territory lying north of 36 degrees and 30 minutes was in violation of toraty obligations, and therefore null and void. But, not confining himself to this view, he went on to argue that, by the Constitution, the slaveholder has the right to carry his slaves into any Territory of the United States, and to be protected therein. He sums up as follows:

My opinion is that the third article of the treaty of 1803, ceding Louisiana to the United States, stands protected by the Constitution, and cannot be repealed by Congress.

And, secondly, that the act of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, violates the most leading feature of the Constitution—a feature on which the Union depends, and which secures to the respective States and their citizens an [illegible]

For these reasons, I hold the compromise act to have been void; and, consequently, that the plaintiff, Scott, can claim no benefit under it.

### Justices McLean and Curtis.

The next day, (Saturday,) dissenting opinions were read by Justices McLean and Curtis, the only two members of the Bench now maintaining the Law of Freedom. As judicial expositions of the Principles of the Constitution, of the Law of Nations, and the Common Law, bearing upon Human Rights, they stand unrivalled. On the subject of citizenship, particularly, Judge Curtis left nothing to be said.—The misconceptions and mis-statements of Chief Justice Taney became manifest in the light of the historical facts he presented. We shall not attempt even a synopsis of his Opinion, as we heard only the part relating to citizenship. We were more fortunate in regard to Judge McLean, whose argument, it seemed to us, furnished a complete reply to the elaborate opinion of the Chief Justice.

He discussed the question under several heads.

I. The locality of Slavery as held in the Supreme Court, and in the Courts of the States.

Under this head by a reference to the civil law he showed that throughout Europe Slavery was limited to the locality where it was

established by law; and that without an express compact, one nation would not deliver up an absconding slave to the citizen of another country.

He also showed that, by decision in the case of Prigg vs. the State of Pennsylvania, the Court held that Slavery was local, and could exist only by virtue of the local law. That if the Constitution had not required the rendition of fugitives from labor, every State might have manumitted every slave that entered a non-slaveholding State with impunity, as there was no principle in the law of nations which required the return of the slave.

2. The relation which the Federal Government bears to Slavery in the States.

Under this head he showed that Slavery was local, and under the control of State sovereignty; that the Federal Government had no action over it, except in regard to a surrender of fugitives from service or labor. That slaves were spoken of in the Constitution as persons, and not as property. That Congress could not regulate the slave trade among the States, and that the continuance of the slave trade twenty years after the adoption of the Constitution, was not a general measure, but in favor of such States as should think fit. Madison; who was desirous that no word should be used in the Constitution which indicated there could be property in man.

3. The power of Congress to establish Territorial Governments, and to prohibit the introduction of Slavery therein.

Under this head he showed, by the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution, that the necessity of a power to establish temporary Government as initatory to the establishment of State Governments, and to dispose of the public lands, was felt and acknowledged; that the sale of these lands was looked to for the payment of the Revolutionary debt. And that ample provision was made to establish Territorial Governments by the 3d section of the 4th article of the Constitution, which gave Congress power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. That for sixty years this power was universally admitted by all Courts, Federal and State, and by all statesmen. And he vindicated and maintained the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the Atlantic Insurance Co. vs. Center, 1 Peters, 511.

4. Under this head he discussed the effect of taking slaves into a free State or Territory, and s holding them, wh re Slavery is prohibited.

He assented to the doctrine clearly announced in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, that Slavery could only exist in a State where it was established by law; and consequently, if a slave be taken where it is not authorized, the master could not coerce the slave.

And that where Slavery was prohibited, in Illinois and north of Missouri, if a slave were taken there by his master, and remained there in his service, he was free, under the decisions of the Supreme Court, and by numerous decisions of the Supreme Courts of the Southern States. These decisions, McLean and Curtis, took the position that, as the Court had refused to entertain jurisdiction of the case, its opinions on the questions arising on its merits were not decisive; that those questions still remain open for adjudication; that they would not therefore consider them settled.

Missouri. That for twenty-eight years the course of decision in that Court was uniformly in favor of the slave, until the case of Dred Scott came before it.

5. Whether the return of a slave; under the control of his master, after being entitled to his freedom, reduces him to his former condition.

Under this head he examined the decision of Lord Stowell, in the case of Grace, and numerous authorities of the slave States, all of which, except a few recent cases, hold that the return of the slave did not cause his former status to attach. This was uniformly the course of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Missouri for twenty-eight years, until it was changed against Dred Scott, avowedly by the majority of the Court, to check the "fell spirit of Anti-Slavery" in the free States.

In England, a slave could not be coerced by his master, although there was no express prohibition against Slavery; but it is not authorized. And he alleged, from the facts agreed to, that the return of Dred Scott was not voluntary, as the fact admitted was, "that he was removed by his master from Fort Snelling to Missouri," which shows that the slaves acted under the coercion of their masters, and not under their own volition.

6. Are the decisions of the Supreme Court of Missouri, on the questions before the Court, binding, within the rule adopted?

Under this head he showed that the Missouri Court refused to recognise the act of Congress or the Constitution of Illinois, under both of which Dred Scott claimed his freedom. That this being done, there was no case before the Court, or it was a case which had but one side. And he argued that such a case may not be followed by the Supreme Court. And he referred to a late decision of the Supreme Court, fully sustaining his refusal to follow the de-


HET HOLLANDSCH BITTER.—We have received another certificate out of Grand Rapids, Michigan, dated 19th June 1855.

Peter Dane, a Hollander, desires us to publish in the *Newsbode*, that the Holland Bitters entirely cured him of Indigestion, Fever and Debility, with which he suffered all the spring. Peter Dane is grateful to the proprietors of this great remedy, and takes this way of recommending it to his countrymen.

J: QUINTUS,

*Ed. Sheboygan Nieuwsbode, Sheboygan, Wis.*


CHICAGO, March 23.—A destructive conflagration occurred at Plymouth Indiana, yesterday morning. Nearly the whole business portion of the town was destroyed—The loss is estimated at $100,000.


# BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND.....J. WEYAND.

M. & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors.

BEAVER, PA.,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1857.


☞ We shall next week publish a list of the persons chosen, on Friday last, to fill the various township and borough offices in the county.

☞ The Semi-Annual examination of the pupils of Beaver Female Seminary commenced yesterday. The exercises will be brought to a close this evening.

☞ The bill incorporating the Bank of Beaver county, was taken up on the 20th and passed through the Senate.

☞ Rev. McKendree Reily, of Baltimore, one of the most eloquent divines in the United States, takes charge of Christ's M. E. Church, in Pittsburgh, in place of Rev. Alfred Cookman, who intends removing to Philadelphia.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—On Thursday evening last on ETHNOLOGY or the origin of the human race, in Rev. M'Gill's Seminary. We were not present but a very short time, but learn that it was highly interesting and satisfactory, to those who had the pleasure of listening to the whole of it.

HOOKSTOWN HIGH SCHOOL.—The Summer Session of this institution will open, we are informed, on the first Monday in *May*. It is now under the control of Prof. W. F. Johnston, who is represented as a gentleman of excellent qualifications, and withal an efficient teacher.

WANTED.—An enterprising firm, doing business in this county, request us to say, that they wish to borrow a couple of thousand dollars for a year or a term of years, for which the legal rate of interest will be paid, and good security given. Persons having money to lend by inquiring at this office, can learn the firm.

BANK FAILURE.—It seems to be established, beyond a doubt, that the New Castle Bank has failed. The failure is signal and disastrous.—On Friday morning but a few dollars were in the vaults, with which to redeem a circulation of not less than $100,000. The Cashier, Wagonseller, proves to be a defaulter to the amount of about $50,000. He has left for parts unknown.

POSTAGE OF COUNTY PAPERS.—We published, some time since, a section of the Post Office law in relation to the circulation of county newspapers; but, as there still appears to be an erroneous impression in the minds of some of the Postmasters along the borders of the county, we re-produce it at this time for their benefit:

Sec. 95. Bona fide subscribers to weekly newspapers can receive the same, free of postage, if they reside in the county in which the paper is printed and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent is without the county, provided it is the office at which they regularly receive their mail matter.

of Arkansas has already been published in many of the Eastern papers. He gives in it a sketch of his administration while Governor of the territory, and sets forth the previous and present condition of things there. He says that the great body of the people of the territory are conservative and law-abiding and willing to make almost any sacrifices for the sake of peace and domestic quiet. The whole troubles the Governor says, have originated through ambitious schemers, who have no personal interest in the welfare of the territory, and who never desired peace, nor will they be content with it. The hostility to the Governor had its rise from the belief that he stood in the way of several artful and aspiring Senatorial and gubernatorial candidates.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.—In another column it will be seen that the delegates to the Convention which meets at Harrisburg to-day, have been instructed to urge the nomination of the Hon. DANIEL AGNEW, of this county, for Judge of the Supreme Court. We earnestly hope that body will accede to the wishes of our people, and place him in nomination for that distinguished position. As the presiding Judge of this Judicial District, he has won for himself a high and wide-spread reputation. He would dignify and ornament a seat upon the Bench of the highest tribunal in the State. The Erie Gazette, in urging the nomination of Mr. A. uses this strong and emphatic language:

"Possessed of superior talents, profound and varied legal learning, and unimpeached and unimpeachable integrity, he would do honor to the position as well as reflect credit upon his party. He is, moreover, extensively popular, both as a man and a Judge, and would, in our opinion, command a larger vote in Western and North Western Pennsylvania than any other person yet proposed for the place. Erie county might be safely calculated upon for twenty-five hundred majority. We, therefore, submit his name, in the conviction that no better selection can be made."

### Borough and Township Election.

The following persons were chosen, on Friday last, to fill the several borough and township offices for the ensuing year. All are Republicans except Justices of Peace, and for that office there was no contest:

TOWNSHIP.

Judge of Elections—Benjamin Adams.
Inspector of Elections—Samuel Moorhead.
Constable—James H. Dungan.
School Directors—Joseph C. Wilson, three years, Wm. H. M'Kenzie, three years.
School Director—Joshua Monroe, two years.
School Director—George F. Harbaugh, one year.
Assessor—John W. Thomas.
Auditor—William A. Laird.
Supervisor—Socrates Johnston.
Township Clerk—William S. Barclay.
Justices of Peace—Marmaduke Wilson, J. G. Bliss.
School Directors, Sharon—John Strock, three years A. Hamilton, three years, W. Davidson, two years, M. Darragh, 1 year.

BOROUGH.

Burgess—Jacob Weyand.
Town Council—William Henry, Richard H. Agnew, Hugh Anderson, William A. Lairds Oliver Cunningham.
High Constable—James H. Dungan.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

*Second week.*

Before Hon. Daniel Agnew and his Associates, John Scott and Wm. Cairns, Esqs.

The Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad vs. H. N. Barker, Thomas A. Barker and Geo. S. Barker. A. W. Foster and Clarke for pl'ffs, and Roberts and Fetterman for def'ts. This was a case in Trover and Conversion, brought to Nov. Term, 1855, to recover the value of ten Allegheny county coupon bonds, $1,000 each, given to defendants by Wm. Larimer, Jr., to secure a deposite of money with him as a broker of the city of Pittsburgh. It was claimed by the Plaintiff that Larimer held those bonds as President of the P. & C. R. R., and had no right to give them as such security. Verdict for Defendants and Plaintiff moved a for new trial.

James Black and wife vs. John Irvin and Richard Irvin. Roberts for pl'ff and Clarke for def't. Summons trespass quare clausum fregit to Nov. Term, 1855. Discontinued by the pl'ff and judgment for def's for costs, according to rule.

Henry Good and wife vs. Same defendants. Case discontinued as above.

Thomas Hillard vs. Renton & Griswell. S. B. Wilson for pl'ff and Chamberlin and Cuthbert for def'ts. March Term, 1856. The death of Renton suggested, and the Attorneys of Criswell, in his behalf, confessed judgment to the pl'ff to the amount found in the award of the Arbitrators, with interest from that time. Sum to be liquidated by the Prothonotary.

John M'Laughlin, *Sr.*, John M'Laughlin, Jr., and Wm. M'Laughlin vs. Joseph Kronk and Wm. Irvin. J. H. Wilson and Fetterman for pl'ff and S. B. Wilson for def't. This suit was brought to March Term, 1856, being an ejectment for 190 acres of land in Raccoon tp., to enforce payment of purchase money. Jurors withdrawn; case settled by the parties, sum, due to be liquidated by the Prothonotary.

Milton Lawrence Adm'r of David Minesinger dec'd, vs: David Robinson. Roberts for pl'ff and S. B. Wilson for def't. Appeal from the judgment of James Cameron Esq. Settled by the parties. Defendant to pay $1,59 and each party one-half of the costs.

Alex. Anderson vs. J. W. Johnston. Roberts for pl'ff and Fetterman and S. B. Wilson for def't. Ejectment for two pieces of land situated in Darlington tp. Verdict for def't.

Dr. George McCook vs. The Poor House Directors of Beaver county. J. H. Wilson and Clarke for pl'ff and S. B. Wilson and Roberts for def't. This case was brought to *March* Term, 1856, to recover a fee of $150 for amputating the arm of a pauper. Verdict for pl'ff for $50.

Simpson Moore vs. Hamilton Lacock. Cochran and Roberts for pl'ff, and Fetterman *S.* B. Wilson and Clarke for def't. This suit was an ejectment brought to June Term, 1850, for the undivided third part of a tract of land in Economy tp., containing 335 acres. Verdict for pl'ff.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

We are indebted to our friend and townsman, Rev. J. K. Miller, for a copy of the thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Young Men's Bible Society, of Pittsburgh, which was presented in January last, with an appendix, containing the addresses at the Anniversary, together with the constitution of the association, the reader may learn the object of the Society, as well as the means required to become one of its members for life, or one of its Directors for the same period:

ARTICLE II.

The object of this Society shall be to distribute the Sacred Scriptures without note or comment, in Pittsburgh, and in such counties of "Western Pennsylvania" as are unable to supply themselves with the "Word of God," and to aid the Pennsylvania Bible Society with its surplus funds.

ARTICLE III.

Every person who shall contribute annually to the funds of the Society, shall be a Member; and any person who shall contribute, at one time, ten dollars, (or five dollars, under twenty-one years of age,) shall be a Member for life, and twenty dollars, a Director for life.

The Treasurer's Report says:

In the month of May last, Rev. Thomas Drennen was appointed agent for the county, and served the Society one month. Owing to ill health, and not meeting with the success anticipated, he resigned. His collections for that time amounted to $108,-35. Rev. J. K. Miller, the present agent for that portion of the county lying east of the Allegheny river, has been in the employ of the Society since the first of July. The result of his labors to January 20, 1857, is as follows: Families visited, 1,370. Value of books donated, $26,57. Value of books sold, $31,60. Amount of subscriptions, $1,126 44. Cash collections, $789,39. Outstanding subscriptions, $372,80.

The aggregate of the labors of the above agents shows a total of 10,182 families visited. Number of Bibles and Testaments sold and donated, 725. Cash received for books sold, $334,21, and in collections, $2,602 23. Outstanding subscriptions, $895,80.


For the Argus.

### To Capitalists, Manufacturers, Mechanics &c.

*Rochester or Beaver City, March* 1857.

The undersigned—having control of large quantities of valuable town Lots, Blocks, and adjacent grounds,—with Iron Ore, bituminous coal, cannel coal, lime stone, fire clay, hydraulic cement, water power, &c, at the *mouth and falls of Beaver, Pa.* and on the margin of Streams, canals, and Rail Roads, between the mouth of Beaver and Cleveland, Erie, and other ports on the Lake—will be happy to treat with persons willing to convert their *dimes* into *dollars*, and their *dollars* into *Eagles*; or their skill, industry and credit, into healthy, happy, village homes of their own; or into rural gardens and farms, of productive agricultural *acres* under which *acres* are thousands of tons of *Coal, Iron* and other *mineral wealth*; to enrich themselves, their children, and their children's children, for generations to come.

*Rochester* or *"Beaver City"*—next to Pittsburgh,—is to be a prominent mining manufacturing, mechanical and *commercial centre* from which, the South west, and the north west are to be largely supplied with bituminous and cannel Coal, Iron, lime, fire-Brick, Pottery, glass, carriages, agricultural implements, Steam Engines, Rail Road Cars, Locomotives, heavy cast and wrought Irons,—and hundreds of other bulky and cumbersome articles of western requirement and consumption,—because they can be supplied more cheaply and more conveniently *here*, than from places hitherto relied on,—more remote, less accessible, and where the *manufacturing elements*, the grounds rents and living, are all *more expensive.*

Look at the *map of western Pa.* and *eastern Ohio*, an hundred miles around *Rochester or "Beaver City"*—Look at the Geography, Topography, Geology, and mineralogy,—at the Rivers and Lakes, the canals and Rail Roads,—the steamers and Canal Boats, the Locomotives, and Rail Road trains; the Telegraph wires, and the smoke from a thousand furnaces, forges, and *workshops*, which (to say nothing of a thousand in Pittsburgh) there are at this time, no less than *one hundred* and *fifty* such *establishments* in operation, in *"Beaver City"*—doing a business of two or three millions of dollars annually and among them, a *Car* Factory, in *Rochester* manufacturing to the extent of half a million of dollars, annually and a *Locomotive* and [illegible], now being built, at the same place, which will do double that amount, and give employment to *hundreds of operatives.*

Look to the dozen of chartered and other *companies*, formed and being formed, for working Iron, Coal, and other minerals in every direction, up the *Beaver* and all its tributaries, and along all the converging and diverging lines of *River, Canal*, and *Rail Road*, by which this locality is surrounded.

Look at thousands of industrious, citizens now laboring in the inexhaustible beds of Iron Ore, of bituminous and cannel Coal, around this centre and conceive the mountains of Iron to be produced,—the millions of gallons of oil to be extracted from cannel-coal, at ROCHESTER,—and its *vicinity*, to supply the east, west, north, and south,—and thus lessen the exorbitant *Oil Tax*, now levied on *Hogs* and *Whales* in every land, on every sea and ocean, on this Globe.

The *Cannel Coal* of Beaver Co. Pa. which yields from *thirty* to *forty gallons* of *Oil*, to *the ton*—is ten fold more abundant at *Darlington*, than at the far famed Breckenridge mines of Kentucky,—whose *product* (when taken down the Ohio and the Mississippi, through New Orleans, —and thence by ship loads to New York) commands in that market Fifteen to Eighteen dollars per ton; though as good coal for fuel, for burning fluid, for gas, for lubrication and for other purposes, can yet be bought in the *mines of Beaver* County near Rochester, for *ten cents a ton*, or in Rail Road Cars upon the *Track*, ready for market, at *one dollar per ton!!!*

To facilitate the erection of an hundred more new tenement houses in Rochester and Brighton, the present season, a few *choice lots will be exchanged*, at cash prices, for labor, lumber, stone, brick, lime, glass, nails, paints; building hardware, dry goods, groceries &c,—mechanical labor of most kinds, will be equally acceptable, and received in lieu of cash.

Any person who will take stock in the Rochester and Brighton Building Association as so much *Capitol Stock*, in all new manufacturing establishments, which may be erected at Rochester, or at Brighton the present season

Any builder, or building association who will erect, this spring and following summer,—ten, twenty, or thirty, cheap tenement houses, worth one hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars each, upon lots to be set apart for that object in the villages of *Rochester* or *Brighton*, shall receive quarterly cash rents, at the rate of 15 per cent per annum, on the actual cost of such tenement houses or buildings, till such tenements or buildings are paid for, in *cash*; or the builder pays *cash* for the *lot* on which it is erected—the cash value of the *lot* being first agreed on, and the cost of the *building* determined by the Book of prices and current usage of the place at the time. M. T. C. GOULD

March 24, 1857. Rochester, Pa.


For the Beaver Argus.

Messrs. Editors:—A literary Exhibition of the students of North Sewickly Academy, came off on Thursday evening, March 19th, attended with more than usual interest.

The school is under the control of Rev. H. Webber, assisted by Mr. J. B. Kiddoo, a young man of decided ability and merit, with untiring energy and patience, and proverbial for his social qualities.

The Musical department, under the care of Miss Ella Dicker, fully evinced the benefits of her instructions, doing credit to themselves and honor to their teacher.

The school numbered about 50 students, with a flattering prospect for an increase of number the coming session, which commences on the 4th Monday in April.

The occasion was honored by a large and attentive audience. The exercises were well arranged and conducted, evincing great care and patience on the part of the teachers, as well as diligent application on the part of the students. The exercises were original and select orations, essays and amusing dialogues.

The orations were well delivered, including intonation and modulation of voice, attitude and gesticulation, giving evidences of a careful rhetorical training. The essays were subjects well selected and beautifully written, occasionally spiced with the amusing, by way of variety, exhibiting a high cultivation of composition.

The music department not only spiced and enlivened the occasion, but afforded quite a musical entertainment, combining vocal and instrumental. The locality of this school, with other advantages, is peculiarly favorable; for health, unsurpassed, removed from evil associations, with cheerful country scenery, and under the most genial protection, literary, social and moral, that parents may safely intrust their children to the government of this school.—The exercises being closed, Mr. Webber addressed the school in a few brief and appropriate remarks, when the audience quietly dispersed, well pleased with the entertainment. Now, Messrs. Editors, I speak from experience, when I say, if you want to find a whole-souled, hospitable community, North Sewickly is the place, and if you doubt it go and try for yourself.

M. G.

For the Beaver Argus.

## TRUTH VS. FALSEHOOD

Mr. Editor:—We regret to encumber your columns, and pain the finer sensibilities of your readers by protracting this very uncalled for controversy, but duty to myself, and justice to the aggressor, require a very brief notice of Mr. Murray's last article. It bears upon its face the impress of *hard toil*, as the "the mountain had labored," and behold the issue. There are several points I wish to notice, and then I will leave him forever. But first I repeat my former remark, that the article first published (The neglect of Teeth, and its consequences) was divested of all personalities, as far as a clear statement of the case would allow, and no man in community could, or would have suspected Mr. Murray was the unfortunate practitioner, had he not come out in your paper, and acknowledged it as his. So careful was I in the description of the case alluded to, I forbore to mention the residence, I gave but the initials of the name, and gave not the slightest intimation to the public, by which the operator might become implicated; but your succeeding issue contained a communication from Mr. M., charging me with making an "unprincipled drive" at him, and making an unprovoked and furious onslaught on my personal and religious character, charging me with plagiarism, and questioning my honor and truthfulness. I was compelled to reply, and hoped thus to end this controversy, but sadly were I and the community disappointed, for your Argus of last week contains another article from his pen, to which I invite the attention of the honest, reflecting and intelligent, of my fellow citizens.

His first paragraph holds this language, "I have an inate repugnance to professional bickerings," and before the article closes he says, "I now invite the Dr to walk out and lock horns with me on this subject," and "we shall stick by you until the subject is exhausted." Do these sentiments harmonize with a peace loving spirit, one that possesses an "inate repugnance to bickerings" and controversy? But my principal desire is to expose his perversion and distortion of my reply. In my article in the Argus of March 11, I use this language:

If Mr. Murray has performed a surgical operation, or effected a cure, *and been requested to report it to the Medical Society* (a fact we did not know) we are willing to award him all he merits.

Mr. Murray in quoting says:—"If Mr. M. has performed a surgical operation and effected a cure", &c. "It is a fact we did not know"—and then he says "he is authorized to say that Mr. E. Swager told the Dr. all about the facts of the operation."

We knew Mr. M. had in charge the case mentioned, but we denied the knowledge of the fact, that he had been requested to report it before the Medical Society, as he makes known in his first article, and this is the import of my words—and we had authentic information that the physician had been subsequently called to administer to the lady constitutionally, so we could not but doubt that he had perfected a cure. Why should he distort my language, and print a falsehood?

[illegible] and says, I opposed his election to the trusteeship of Beaver Academy on account of his "incompetency." I said "I believed him unfit," unsuitable to the position, not because he had not the ability to perform the duties incumbent to the office, but in my intercourse with him as a student I learned to doubt his integrity. But he makes the substitution only that he may do honor to himself. I have fully answered his charge of plagiarism, by denying the possession of the works he quotes from, but I ask you fellow citizens as arbiters in this discussion to note closely and critically the quotations said to be copied, and his charge will lose much of its weight—but he perverts my true meaning again. I said in reply to this charge:

"I disclaim all dependance on Harris, or any other author for the article alluded to, further than any student of science is dependant on the author of that science.—Harris is our acknowledged standard author and it is almost impossible to speak on the subject of which he treats without employing not only his logic, but more or less of his form of language."

Mr M. repeats but part of a sentence in the paragraph.

"I disclaim all dependance on Harris, or any other author, for the article alluded to."

Twice he repeats this to give the falsehood the more effect. I appeal to you, Does not Mr. Murray distort the truth—does he not pervert my language—is it not as wicked to give but half an idea, or part of a sentence, when designed to misrepresent, as to give utterance to the basest untruths?

In his previous article he impeaches my veracity by denying the authenticity of the three cases alluded to, because I did not give names. In my reply I gave the names to the public; but still he questions their truthfulness, because forsooth two of the parties may have died, and the third named has moved away. But he acknowledges in his last paper, the fact of an "ill conditioned ulcer" in the last named case, which would not yield to his treatment, admitting himself ignorant of the true disease and advising Dr. Hannen to take the case in his own, or refer it to more skillful hands. Hear his admission. "I had but lately emerged from the office of the prince of charlatans, and knew but little more about surgery then, than my pseudo master does now," and yet he boldly and uncompromisingly asserts, there was not a disease of the antrum. If he knew not what it was, how could he decide truly what it was not, when the disease was in the region of the Antrum? But we are not disposed to gratify his vain curiosity, by entering further into the investigation of this matter, believing my veracity has never been impeached by this community.—Tho' as I have before stated, I can establish their truth.

Notice also the egotism he displays in his articles, the self importance the *I-ism* of his language. In his last he says, "I can prepare my own articles," true, I have heard no one doubt their originality, they bear the image of the author. "I have exposed this literary fraud," "I am aware he smarts under the severity of his exposure" In speaking of his election he says "The people said come John, and I went with the largest vote ever previously polled for that office," again, "You acknowledged my superiority then you feel it now," "it is hard for a stream to rise higher than its fountain." We have wondered if the want of capital I's, necessitated the Editor to supply their place with the figure 1 in the "setting up" of his article. Mr. Murray says "I challenge him or any other man to point to anything in my life incompatible with a Christian profession."

Let me present the portrait of a christian minister. He is a man "loving God with all his heart, and soul, and mind, and strength, and his neighbor as himself;" "called of God to preach the wonderful riches of the Gospel of Christ—one whose christian life and Godly conversation exerts an elevating and refining influence in society. "He vaunteth not himself, is not puffed up, he thinketh no evil." He loveth the social circle that he may draw man to Christ, he loveth the chambers of the stricken, that he may give the "balm of consolation." Faith in God, hope and earnestness for the success of his mission, and charity and lovingkindness, are his character. Does he love strife? hear him reply. "Blessed are the peacemakers." "Does he delight in the frivolities of life while the blood of souls stains the phylacteries of his garments?" "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of Christ." Will he for wealth or fame, forsake his Lord, and engage in the secular callings of the day? "I have a work my Master gave me to do." Will he enter the arena of political strife, and stem its fluctuating tide? "I must fight the *good* fight, I must finish the work, I must keep the faith" for the Lord hath said, "go work in my vineyard, and whatsoever is right I will give thee"

Now let us view his character with an impartial eye. 1st, we find him engaged in his daily mechanical avocation, but unwilling to remain in what he deems obscurity, makes known his wishes to the church, and she (as is her custom) takes him by the hand, aids and encourages him to engage in the noble calling of the ministry. See him as he enters that ministry, while on bended knees, before the holy man of God, receive the consecrating hand, dedicating soul, mind, might and strength, unreservedly to the service of God during life, not even permitting the *mental reservation* peculiar to the *secret conclave* of Catholicity but while health remains makes the duties of the ministry paramount to every other. And now we ask, has this vow been kept with christian fidelity? Follow him as his vanity becomes somewhat satiated, and the mercenary remuneration of the ministry inadequate to the demands of avarice, as by stealth he insinuates himself into a new spoere of action, and as soon as he has acquired sufficient knowledge of a profession (more lucrative than the former) to enter upon his own responsibilities, see him sunder with impunity the strongest obligations that bind man to man, those of *honor*, and breaking every vow, with cheek unblanched, forsake the service of his God. And why? because it did'nt *pay*. Does this comport with christian fidelity? Hear him now when in the presence of some of his own church, exclaim, "the ranks of the Methodist ministry will ere long be deserted by all men of talent;" and why? "because of the mere pittance afforded"—my arm to do my work to God—" and was willing to forsake his mechanical vocation for the ministry, and afterward, the ministerial profession for a more lucrative one, ridding himself of the obligations of the ministry, but retaining its *expediency*.—Were his reasons on account of physical imbecility? let his appearance bear testimony. What is then the unavoidable conclusion? why, that the obligations rendered his sphere too circumscribed, but that the expediency becomes important tributaries to the tide of mammon and fame. Is this compatible with the true christian profession? Let the sincere in heart answer.—See him when the tide of political strife is at its utmost, embark on its boisterous bosom, preferring the dabblings of political intrigue, to the humble teachings of the Holy Word. See the dignity of the gospel ministry bleeding on the altar of emulation while its holy precepts blush with shame, when watchmen leave their towers and luxuriate in the vulgar parlance, becoming well the worldling and the sinner. Does this harmonize with christian purity? Carefully view his articles addressed to me, and what do they exhibit? a captious, bickering spirit, one that loves contention, and delights to indulge in low epithets, and vulgar phrases, such as the groveling only laud as merit. Examine his articles closely, and where is that christian purity and dignity, we should find belonging to one in his place? alas they are nowhere to be found. No wonder the cause of religion suffers reproach, has become a subject of ridicule, a "hissing and a by word" in the mouth of the world, when such men are permitted with guilty hands to touch holiest things, that common sinners durst not meddle with.

Is the former picture extravagant? we have such in our midst. Is the latter exagerated? let his conduct in this community bear testimony.

I now dismiss the subject, assuring the public that nothing he may say or do in future can induce me to notice him. If he choose to reply, he has the assurance that the field of contest will be occupied by himself alone, and the laurels he may win, will form a wreath well becoming his brow, when he shall have retired enjoying the sweets of puerile conquest by having the last word.

And to to the public, if I have been undignified in any of my articles, or any part of them, my apology is, I was compelled to the descent to meet in equal combat.

T. J. CHANDLER.

## COUNTY MEETING.

Pursuant to a published call, a county meeting was held in the Court House, in Beaver, on Tuesday evening, March 17th, 1857.

The meeting was organized by calling Samuel Hamilton, Esq., of Darlington, to act as President, and James Fowler and William Shrodes as Vice Presidents. W. R. Trimble and W. S Barclay were chosen Secretaries.

Gen Thomas J Power was appointed Senatorial Delegate, and Wm Henry, Esq., as Representative Delegate to attend the State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 25th inst.

It was, on motion, resolved, that our delegates be instructed to vote for the Hon Daniel Agnew, of Beaver, as a candidate for the office of Supreme Judge. The Delegates were also instructed to vote, on the first ballot, for Hon. John M. Sullivan, of Butler, as the candidate for Governor.—It was also, on motion, left discretionary with our Delegates as to who they should support for the remaining State offices.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Republican papers of this Senatorial District.

Signed by the officers.

### The Clothing Trade and Tailoring Business.

No business perhaps has undergone greater changes in the past few years than that just mentioned.

The time was when the Nabobs wore the plain wide "Trowsers" and "Swallow tail" Coat, and with this plain, yet unbecoming garb, the most fastidious were suited.—But now how great the change! From the millionaire to the shop boy, all require for every garment the latest "Paris rage." To accommodate this popular demand manufacturers of Clothing vie with each other in the display of taste and skill; thus introducing many improvements in the art of cutting, making &c. Among the leading establishments, that have lately contributed most to these results, is that of J. L. Carnaghan's, Allegheny City, whose Clothing for Men and Boys, has grown into such repute in a very short time. His Establishment now ranks among the very best and most fashionable in the State, and will be found a reliable place for buying ready made clothing of all grades or having any garment made to order. His work is all made under his own supervision, all the material sponged before being cut, and then made by experienced workmen, in the most substantial and tasteful manner. Every garment is warrated well made, marked down to low rates and sold exclusively for cash. This offers inducements to buyers rarely found in similar places. His advertisement will be seen in another column.

## Telegraphic.

St. Louis, March 23.—The Topeka correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the Kansas Free State Convention held a session in that place on the 10th and 11th, C. J. Cumer presiding. The Committee on Platform reported a series of resolutions, stating that the people of the Territory cannot participate in the election, under the constitutional convention act, without compromising their rights as American citizens, and jeopardizing the public peace; that the Topeka constitution is still the choice of a majority of the citizens, and they urge upon Congress immediate admission as a State under it; that peaceful relations between the citizens are regarded as indispensable to the welfare of the people and the Territory.

They earnestly appeal to all men to submit the differences of opinion growing out of the question of domestic institutions to the ballot-box, provided that any attempt to abridge or impair the freedom of speech or the ballot-box be held a just cause for a departure from this policy; that no tests be made for membership in the Free State party save the exclusion of slavery from to abide by the principles of squatter sovereignty enunciated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 23.—Gov. Geary, having notified the President of his arrival at Washington, was invited to call at the White House this afternoon, which he did, and was there introduced by the President to the Cabinet and had with them a long conversation on general affairs of Kansas.

It is said that the President contemplates a Summer residence on the heights of Georgetown to avoid the sickness with which former inmates of the White House were affected during that season of the year.

Dr. Bernheisel, delegate from Utah, denies the truth of the statements concerning that territory. He says they have emanated from enemies who have ever been striving to foment difficulties between the Mormons and the General Government.

Harrisburgh, March 23.—In the State Senate, Mr. Harris introduced a joint resolution condemning the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, which elicited an exciting debate. Mr. Brown moved to postpone indefinitely, which was disagreed to by 14 to 16, a party vote, Messrs. Brewer, (Democrat) Crabb and Finney, (American and Republican) being absent. On motion of Mr. Gazzam, they were referred to a select committee by 16 to 14, a strict party vote. The Senate then adjourned.

### BEAVER MARKET

BEAVER, March 25, 1857.
(*Corrected Weekly*)

| | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR—Per hundred | $3.50 |
| RYE FLOUR—per cwt | 2,00 |
| BUCKWHEAT—per cwt | 3,00 |
| WHEAT—per bushel | 1,20 |
| RYE—per bushel | 55 |
| CORN—per bushel | 60 |
| OATS—per bushel | 31 |
| BEEF—round | 6 |
| PORK—round | 6 |
| BUTTER—per pound | 6½ |
| EGGS—per dozen | 12½ |
| POTATOES—per bushel | 1,00 |

### PITTSBURGH MARKET

PITTSBURGH, March 24, 1857

| | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR—per barrel | $5,50@5,75 |
| BUCKWHEAT—per cwt | 2,95 per cwt. |
| HAY—per ton | 9a12 |
| HOGS—per pound | 6½ |
| BUTTER—per pound | 19a20 |


### ELECTION.

THE Stockholders of the Company for erecting a bridge over Big Beaver Creek, at or near Wolf Lane, in the county of Beaver, are hereby notified that an election for one President, six Managers and a Treasurer, will be held in the Toll House of said Company, on the last Monday, the 27th day of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. JAMES ALLISON,

March 25, 1857. Treasurer.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership existing between the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent on the 26th day of November last. All persons indebted are requested to call at the office of the late firm and settle their accounts. Prompt payment of all debts will be expected.

JOHN ALLISON,
A. STEWART
M. T. KENNEDY.

march 25 1857.

# Dry Goods.

NOW opening, the handsomest assortment that we have ever been able to offer, at the sign of the

ORIGINAL BEE HIVE,

*No. 74, Market Street, Pittsburgh.*

Extra super dress SILKS, and all kinds of Dress Goods, some of which are entirely new designs.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS:

A magnificent assortment of all the varieties of the season

FRENCH NEEDLE WORK,

a full and complete stock of Mourning Goods of every description.

Bonnets, ribbons, hosiery, gloves, mitts, handkerchiefs and all kinds of small wares.

DOMESTICS.

Muslins, prints, ginghams, tickings, checks, cassinetts, tweeds, jeans, cottonades and every other article usually kept in a first class Dry Goods house. As we visit the Eastern cities from six to eight times a year, and my brother and former partner is now residing in the East, visitors to our house may rely on always finding a well assorted stock, and all the novelties of the season. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

C. HANSON LOVE,

Formerly Young Stevenson & Love, and Love Brothers. March 25 1857.

### A Valuable Farm for Sale.

CONTAINING 108 acres on the road leading from New Brighton to Darlington, about 14 miles from New Brighton, and about 2 miles from the station on the Ohio & Pa. R. R.; about 80 acres of cleared land, including about 7 acres of natural bottom meadow and the balance well timbered, with 3 never failing springs a few rods from the house, and the same situated so as to furnish water to all the cleared land, if divided into 8 acre lots. The same contains 2 veins of coal, one four and the other two feet thick, which are opened, and within 2 miles of slack water navigation, and at the Ohio & Pa. R. R., at or near Wallace's bridge; also a grade all the way; the same being in a high state of cultivation. There is errected on said premises one hewed log dwelling house 18 by 24 with a kitchen attached, with a good shingle roof. Also a new frame stable 18 by 30 feet, well finished. The same will be offered at private sale until the 24 Thursday of October, and if not sold by that time the same will be offered at Public sale on said day on the premises in Chippewa township, Beaver co., Pa. Persons wishing to view the premises can do so by calling on the subscriber on the premises WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

March 25, 1857. (Star copy.)

### Hats Caps and Straw Goods,

*No. 73 Wood Street, Pittsburgh Pa*

To the citizens of Beaver and vicinity.

If visiting our city to lay in your stock of goods for the coming season, I would be glad to see you at my Hat and cap establishment, and would like to show you my Spring and Summer stock of hats and caps; also, every description of straw goods, as I feel confident I can make it to your advantage to purchase your goods in our line from me. My stock is large and all fresh, bought this spring especially for cash, consisting in part of fashionable silk and beaver hats, cloth casimere and glazed caps, Men's and Boys' wool hats of every description, men's and boys' soft cassimere hats of all shapes and colors, Panama, *Marracco*, Carrasco and Granada hats. Pedal, Russell, Canton and Florence Braid Hats, Leghorn hats of all colors, childrens fancy straw hats and caps ladies and misses hats. All of which I offer at the very lowest eastern prices.

mar. 18 '57. CHAS H. PAULSON

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK

### Importer and Dealer in Hardware,

No. 71 Wood street, between Diamond Alley and Fourth street. Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE subscriber is now receiving from English and American Manufacturers, his large stock of Hardware, consisting in part of knives, forks, pen and pocket knives, spoons, butts, hinges, screws, files, scythes, corn hoes, carpenters tools, chain pump fixtures, &c, &c. All of which will sold on the lowest terms.

mar. 11, 1857. SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

NEW STORE!

### O'CONNELL & BENTEL,

*(Successors to P. Bentel.)*

HAVE just opened one of the largest and best stock of Goods ever opened in Freedom, and intend to keep on hand every variety of

*Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps and Bonnets,*

Groceries and Provisions of all kinds. We flatter ourselves that we can sell as cheap if not cheaper than any other establishment of the kind in the county.

We invite all to call and see us and be convinced that we do sell cheap goods.

Any kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest prices paid for the same.

O'CONNELL & BENTEL.

(Opposite P. Bentel's old stand.) Star Copy.

March 11, 1857.

# 1857 1857

## Spring Goods.

M. TAYLOR, Rochester on the hill, has just opened an unusually large and varied stock of Spring Goods, embracing silks, delaines, challices, debeges, French ginghams, fancy articles, hosiery, gloves, shawls, bonnets, ribbons, &c., together with a full stock of Domestics and house keeping goods, to which the attention of the public is very respectfully invited.

march 18 1857.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Alex. Laird, dec'd, late of Greenfield tp., Beaver co., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE LAIRD, Executor.

Feb 18, 1857.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Thompson Johnston, dec'd, late of Beaver county, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement. GEORGE W. BARCLAY,

March 11 1857. Executor.

### HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The undersigned will offer for sale, her House and Lot, situated in Brighton tp., Beaver county, containing about two and three-quarters acres of land. The property is on the road from Beaver to New Lisbon, about 3 miles of Richey Eakin, and is about two and a half miles from the former place.—There is a good new frame house, papered and plastered. There is also a good new stable and never failing well of water at the door, fruit of all kinds. Any one desiring a lot for gardening purposes could not be better suited. Persons desiring any further information can receive it by calling either at Richey Eakin's, in Brighton tp., or at the Argus office

MARGARET ANDERSON

### Farm for Sale.

The subscriber, living in Hopewell tp., Beaver county, will offer for sale, a tract of land on the Ohio river bank, containing 80 acres. About 44 acres cleared, 30 of river bottom. The farm lies opposite Georgetown station, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., would be convenient to Pittsburgh, should desire it for gardening purposes. On it is a small frame house and a large barn, &c. For further information inquire of R. L. Baker, Esq., of Economy, or the subscriber living in Logstown Valley.

If all of the above tract cannot be sold a part of it. WM. M'DONALD.

March 4 1857.

# Superior Clothing, for Men and Boys,

## At low rates for Cash.

Extensive arrangements for the Spring trade, at Carnaghan's Clothing Hall and Furnishing Store, Federal St., near the Post Office, Allegheny city, Pa.

UNUSUAL inducements are now being held out to buyers of Fashionable Clothing, at the above place, as a very full stock of new style garments, both in Gents and Boys' wear, has been prepared for the opening of the season. All goods sold at this establishment are of an excellent character, being well sponged and carefully made, even to the commonest article in the stock. A choice variety of price goods, for custom work, is always on hands, embracing the higher grades of French and English Fabrics; and having recently secured the services of a popular Cutter from the East, whose taste and skill have gained him a high reputation among first class establishments in New York and Philadelphia, it is believed that no house in Western Pennsylvania enjoys better facilities for turning out handsome, graceful garments. A full stock of men and boys' white and colored shirts, underwear of silk, wool and cotton. Hosiery, gloves, ties, cravats, &c., will be found at low rates. Cash buyers are invited to examine the stock.

March 25, 1857.

# SPRING GOODS!

## Wilson, McElroy & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO GEORGE P. SMITH & CO.,

*No. 54 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,*

Are now receiving a large and varied stock of IMPORTED and

## Domestic Dry Goods,

To which the attention of the trade is invited Mar. 4 1857.

# Spring Trade for 1857.

## B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

CORNER OF WOOD AND FIRST STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Drugs, | Lard Oil, | Linseed Oil, | Window Glass, |
| Medicines, | Alcohol, | Turpentine, | Glassware, |
| Chemicals, | Tanners' Oil, | Varnishes, | Perfumery, |
| Dye Stuffs, | Sperm Oil, | Brushes, | Patent Medicines, |
| Paints, | Whale Oil | Spices, | Surg Instruments. |

MANUFACTURES OF

WHITE LEAD RED LEAD & LITHARGE.

Our White Lead, ground in Oil, is put up in packages of 25, 50, 100, 200, 300 and 50 pounds, which we guarantee to be strictly pure and full weight not surpassed by any for fineness and whiteness.

Our facilities for the purchase and importation of Drugs, &c are such as enable us to sell on as favorable terms as Eastern Jobbig House.

Feb. 11, 1857.

1857 SPRING 1857

### A. A. MASON & CO.

*Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,*

ARE now opening and receiving one of the largest and most complete assortments of SPRING GOODS in this country. Their stock of DRESS GOODS comprises many novelties; a large assortment of silks, shawls grenedines, poplins organdies, ducals, cambrics, jaconets, chillies, berages, laws, delaines, persians, ginghams, brilliantes, de baiges, argentines, grenadine and organdie robes, mouslin de Chine and jaconet do.

*Embroideries and Whit Goods,*

of every description, hosiery and gloves of every variety. Gents furnishing goods A full stock of dress and mantilla trimmings. Linen and cotton sheetings, damasks, table cloths, napkins, towelings, diapers, quilts, counterpanes, lace and muslin curtains, piano covers, brocatels, and morsens.

*Millinery Goods.*

Flowers, an extensive assortment of ribbons, ruches, crapes, laces, frames, &c.

*Straw Goods*

A complete stock of straw, braid and lace, bonnets, flats, &c.

A full assortment of variety goods, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, summer stuffs, 300 cases and bales of calicoes, ginghams, checks, tweeds, jeanes, tickings, muslins, umbrellas, parasols &c.

Having now the most extensive facilities for manufacturing silk bounets and mantillas, ladies skirts, &c., they will be enabled to offer superior styles at less than eastern rates. Merchants orders solicited for all kinds of goods; and prices guaranteed as low as the largest eastern houses. [mar 11'57] A. A. MASON & CO.

*WOLFF & LANE,*

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Sign of the Circular Saw.

*Cor. Liberty and St Clair Sts.,*

*PITTSBURGH, PA.*

Have now in store a full assortment of goods in the above line adapted to the spring trade, and comprising every variety of cutlery, saddlery and mechanics tools, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

Especial attention is given to keeping a full assortment of carpenters, coopers, millwrights, wagon makers, turners, blacksmith and saddler's tools, pump chains, pump tubbing and fixtures, rifle barrels, mill, cross-cut and circular saws; house trimmings, steel forks, shovels, chains, scythes, snaths, rakes sickles, &c

They have also been appointed agents for the sale of machinery, belting and lace leather, of which they have constantly on hand.

Mar. 11 1857.

### Fruit and Ornamental Trees

THE subscriber invites the attention of those designing to plant trees this spring, that they can be supplied with a good assortment of Apples, best adapted to our soil and climate, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, and Grapes. Also ornamental trees, Shrubbery, Osage Orange, for heiges, &c. The best time for spring planting is from the 10th of this month to the 10th of April.

THOS. THORNILEY.

Fallston, March 4 1857.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of John Sheick, late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber living in said township, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Mar 4, 1857. JAMES IRONS, Ex'r.

HILIP REYMER.....ROBT. J. ANDERSON.

### REYMER & ANDERSON

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Spices, Confectionary SUGARS, FIRE WORKS, &c.

Oranges and Lemons received weekly.

*No. 39, Wood street,*

Opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

March 4 '57. PITTSBURGH, PA.

### Look Here!

JUST received from the East our New Stock WALL PAPER

Larger than ever before. New style

POSITIVELY AT CITY PRICES.

We call your attention, specially, to a lot of $3000 BOLTS AT 10 AND 12 CENTS per piece. Do not overlook the fact that you may here get an additional Bolt, if necessary, or return what you have bought too much.

Also, a good assortment of books, stationery, fancy goods, varieties, &c.

BOOKS NOT ON HAND

we will get in a day or two, without raising the price they command in the city.

TERMS—Cash or produce.

BRIDGEWATER BOOKSTORE

Bridgewater, March 3, 1857.

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &C.

THE subscriber is now receiving directly from the the New England manufacturers, one of the very best selected and largest stock of goods ever brought to this market, consisting of mens,' womens,' misses and children's boots, shoes and gaiters. Also, mens, boys and children's Wool, Fur, Kossuth Magyar, Hungarian, Artist, Pearl, Leghorn, Panama, Rutland, Canton, Braid and Palm Leaf Hats, together with a complete assortment of woman and misses Spring and Summer Bonnets. Having purchased directly from the manufactories for cash he is determined to sell the same upon terms that cannot fail to meet the wants of buyers, and is prepared to offer, both as to stock and terms unprecedented bargains to all those who may favor him with a call. He proposes selling upon terms as favorable as those of any reliable eastern house, and will duplicate phil. or New York bills.

JOSEPH PLUMMER, No Wood st.

March 4, 1857 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WALL PAPER.

*W. P. MARSHALL & CO.*

At No. 87, Wood street, Pittsburgh,

Are now opening a large and new stock of PAPER HANGING of every description for the Spring Trade, suitable for

Drawing Rooms,
Parlors,
Dining Rooms,
Halls and
Chambers.

Embracing the newest designs of pattern. Also Window Shades in great variety, at prices that will suit the Country Trade.

Mar 4, 1857.

### March Appointments

DR. H. TUBBS,

*Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Lehmer's Hotel, Tuesday, March 31st, 1857.*

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the Blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. In no case are mineral or other poisens employed, nor does he make sick to make well, or tear down to built up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patiens may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and excercise. Many have recovered under the treatment after friends and physicians had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished. Invalids, however reduced or despairing, are invito call, and may be assured that no encouragement will be given or expense incurred, without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

We commend the following astonishing case of ulceration of the right lung, involving, doubtless, the Pleura on the same side, to the attentive perusal of consumptives.

Union tp., Logan Co., Ohio, Feb. 1857.

Dr. Tubbs—Dear Sir: When I saw you in July last, I was in a very feeble condition. I had had a violent cough for the eight months previous, accompanied by a discharge of enormous quantities of putrid matter, such as issues from an old sore. Sometimes it was tinged with blood. The accumulation of matter in the chest became so great as to cause an enlargement externally of the breast or side. When the abscess broke the flow of matter was so profuse as nearly to cause suffocation.

After expectorating thus freely, swelling would subside. The puss would then gradually collect again, producing the same fulness, and followed by a most copious discharge as before.

This continued for about four months and until after I commenced your treatment. I was reduced in flesh, had nigh sweats, and my ankles and lower limbs swelled so large that bandaging was resorted to in order to reduce it. My cough was continuous, some nights depriving me almost altogether of rest or sleep. Improvement was gradual but continued after seeing you until I got entirely rid of my sweats, cough and expectoration, also the enlargement of the side, and am again as fleshly as is usual for me when in health. So far the severe weather of winter has produced no return of my old symptoms, and health and strength remain comfortably good. I had no expectation of ever again being as well as I now am. I now furnish this that others may know what means were employed during my recovery.—Having resided forty years in Logan county, I am well known to its citizens, to whom reference may be had. Yours Truly,

Feb. 18, 1856. SAMUEL MOORE.

HATS, Caps, Boots and Shoes, at

Oct. 22. YOUNG & THOMAS

JOSEPH PUMMER,

Wholesale Dealer in

*BOOTS, SHOES,*

Hats Caps, & and Bonnets

*No. 105 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Penna.*

HAS now on hand is receiving, the largest fresh stock of Goods, that has been brought to this market for years.

Consisting of a complete assortment of Men's Boy's Youth's, and Children's Kip, Calf and Thick Boots, Men's Boy's, and Youth's Borgans, Women's and Misses' Calf, Coat, Enameled and Kip Boots, Buskins, Gaiters, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Also Gum Shoes of every discription, together with a large assortment of Fur, Pearl, Kossuth and Wool Hats, Caps, &c.

The above stock was purchased early in the Season, prior to the great advance, for cash, directly from the Eastern manufactures and will be sold on as favorable terms as any of the New York or Philadelphia houses. Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before making their purchases in this market or going East.

Sept. 17. 1856.

THOS. KENNEDY, JR. .....JOHN T. SHANE.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR., & CO.,

*No 62, Cor Wood and 4th sts.,*

*PITTSBURGH, PA.*

WE are now opening a large and well selected stock of FANCY and VARIETY GOODS including Combs, Thread, Willow-ware, Toys, Looking Glasses and Jewelry of all kinds. As we manufacture our own looking Glasses, we are enabled to sell them as low as they can be bought in any market. We invite the attention of purchasers before going east or buying elsewhere. Particular attention paid to orders.

Mar 4, 1857.

### Sale of Real Estate

I wish to sell my property, which is near the village of Industry, Beaver county, Pa., The property is one and one-fourth acres of land, on which is erected one large Dwelling House, well finished, having three rooms and a store-room on the first floor, and five rooms above stairs; also a large cellar. There are, on said premises, a stable, smokehouse and a well of excellent water at the door. The property is about three hundred yards from the station on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—Any person wishing to follow the mercantile business will not find a better situation in Beaver county. Any person desiring any information in relation to the above property can have it by applying to the subscriber on the premises feb 25 1857 C. H. HAYS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of John Voll, dec'd, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscribers, properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM B. WOLF,
WILLIAM G. WOLF,

February 25 1857 Executor.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT

### YOUNG & THOMAS'S,

Corner of Third and Elk streets, Beaver Pa.

There they can be bought cheap for cash or country produce. Oct. 22

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS

*At the Rochester Post Office, Pa.*

The Western Mail closes at 9½ o'clock A. M.

The Cleveland & Steubenville mail closes at 9½ o'clock A. M.

The Eastern mail closes at 10 o'clock and 20 minutes A. M.

The Beaver mail closes at 12 at noon.

C. W. ELOSS, P.M.

LAND WARRANTS—Highest market price paid in gold for 120, 160 and 80 Acre Warrants. Any sent to us, we will deposit the amount to their credit in bank, or remit to them by return of mail, at the market.

WM. A. HERRON & CO.

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS

Corner of Wood and Sixth streets, Pitts. Pa.

WILSON, CHILDS & CO.

*Wholesale Dealers in*

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

No 45 Wood st. (opposite St. Charles Hotel) Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARE now receiving an unusually large and attractive stock of Dry Goods and Notions for the spring trade.

The attention of buyers is respectfully invited.

march 4, 1856.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Thomas Anderson, dec'd, late of Hanover tp., Beaver county, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will please present them to the subscriber, in said tp, properly authenticated for settlement.

Feb 25 1857 ALEX. ANDERSON, Ex'r.

R. P. ROBERTS. M. S. QUAY

ROBERTS & QUAY,

*Attorneys at Law, Beaver, Penn'a.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

### THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

### Celebrated Female Pills:

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarrige, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disrodered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agents for this country,

L. C. BALDWIN & Co.,
Rochester, N.Y.

TUTTLE & MOSES, Auburn, N. Y. General Agents.

N. B. $1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. L. KAISER, Rochester, Pa.

Wolesale Agents FLEMING BROTHER. Pittsburgh Pa. Dec. 12

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Rush of blood to the head is often primarily caused by a bad condition of the stomach and bowels. Invigorate the stomach, regulate the excretions, and purify the fluids with this world-renowned medicine, and you will be exempt from vertigo, dimness of sight, headache and other alarming apoplectic symptoms which frequently accompany dyspepsia and habitual constipation. The impurity of the blood, as well as an excess of it in the brain, has much to do with cerebral affections, and as Holloway's Pills operate upon the chemical agents which generate that fluid, as well as upon the circulation itself, they are infallible in this class of maladies.

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION

*PHILOSOPHY AND FACT*

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS.

The blood is the life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The stomach is its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines the channel through which the waste matter rejected in its productions is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids, and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes, and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies, but whatever its type or symptoms, however obstinate its resistance to ordinary preparations, it yields readily and rapidly to this searching and unerring remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, these Pills operate specifically, infallibly rectifying its irregularities, and effectually curing Jaundice, Bilious Remittents, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of gorhaet. n

BOWEL COMPLAINTS

Unless the bowels perform their functions properly, the whole body suffers. Tens of thousands die annually of Dysentery, Diarrhœa Chronic Constipation, and other diseases of these waste pipes of the system. The effect of the Pills upon all intestinal disorders, whether casual or epidemic, is a phenomenon in medicine. By following the printed directions, the most alarming cases of bowel complaint are promptly controlled.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyances of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being, and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alternative.

*Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Asthma, | Diarrhœa, | Indigestion, |
| Bowel Comp'ts, | Dropsy, | Influenza, |
| Coughs, | Debility, | Inflammation, |
| Colds | Fever and Ague, | Veneral Affc'n |
| Chest Diseases, | Female Compl'ts, | Piles, |
| Costiveness, | Liver Compl'ts, | Headaches, |
| Worm, all kinds, | Lowness of | Inw'd wean's |
| Dyspepsia, | Spirits. | |

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world in boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. feb 18

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernable as a water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

### Public Sale of Real Estate

BY virtue of an authority contained in the last will and testament of Robert Calvin, dec'd, I will sell at Public Vendue, on the premises, on Thursday, March 19th, 1857, at 12 o'clock, M., a valuable tract of land, situate in South Beaver tp., Beaver county, containing about 80 acres, over 50 acres cleared, the balance fine timbered land, 12 of which is first rate meadow—with a large two story brick dwelling house and frame kitchen, and other necessary and convenient out buildings. The land is of an excellent quality for cultivation, well watered, and supposed to contain three veins of excellent coal. Title good.

TERMS—One third in hand, the balance in two annual payments with interest from day of sale. REUBEN WATT, Executor.

February 25 1857

A FIRST RATE FARM

And Personal Property at

## Auction.

IN pursuance of the last will of James Scott, Esq., dec'd, the undersigned Executors will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday the 26th day of March, 1857, the Farm on which said deceased lately resided, in Chippewa township, Beaver county, two miles from New Brighton, on the road to Darlington, containing about 162 acres. The improvements are of the first order—a large new two story brick dwelling, finished in good style; an excellent bank Barn, Orchard, &c. The farm is in excellent condition, and well suited for grain or grazing. The land is underlaid with veins of COAL, of 3 and 4 feet thick, and as the east line is within about 80 rods of the Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad, and, three-fourths of a mile from the Canal, the Coal may readily be brought into market. Extended time may be had for a considerable portion of the purchase money.

At the same time there will be offered horses, cows, young cattle, hogs, farm utensils, hay, grain in the ground, forty shares of stock in the Fallston Bridge Company, with many other articles. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN REEVES, New Brighton,
WM. HENRY, Beaver,
Executors of James Scott, dec'd.

February 25 1857

New Castle Gazette copy 3 times and send bill to this office.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Stevenson, dec'd, of Big Beaver tp. Beaver county, Pa., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement. S. G. CAUGHEY,

February 4, 1857 Ex'r.

STEAM Engines and Boilers—Engines with the latest improvements, warranted best quality, on hand and made to order. Boilers of Juniata Iron, made on short notice. Orders filled with despatch at 319, Liberty st. Pittsburg

may 21. 1856. W. W. WALLACE.

DO you want any thing in the way of French worked collars dress trimmings, silk bonnets, dead or quilted skirts, stays, knit sleeves, or most any article in the Dry Goods line, either Foreign or Domestic, you will find a full assortment, fresh from the importer and manufacturer, at the lowest cash prices, at Dec 3 TAYLOR'S

PLASTER Cement and Grindstones.—Plaster for land and stucco work. Cement for public works, cisterns, etc. Grindstones of all sizes on hand, at 319, Liberty st., Pittsburgh,

may 21, 1856. W. W. WALLACE.

KID and French Morocco Buskins, a very fine article, at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON,

de10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

President—James Buchanan.
Vice President—John C Breckinridge.
Secretary of State—Lewis Cass.
Secretary of Interior—Jacob Thompson.
Secretary of Treasury—Howell Cobb.
Secretary of War—John B. Floyd.
Secretary of Navy—Isaac Toucey.
Post Master General—A. V. Brown.
Attorney General—J. S. Black.
Chief Justice—Roger B. Taney.
Pension Commissioner—L. P. Waldo.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—James Pollock.
Sec. of Commonwealth—A. G. Curtin.
Surveyor General—John Rowe.
Auditor General—Jacob Fry Jr.
State Treasurer—H. S. Magraw.
Judges Supreme Court—J S Black, E. Lewis, W H Lowrie, G W Woodward, J. C Knox.
U. S. Senators—Richard Brodhead, William Bigler.
Canal Commissioners—Henry S Mott, Arnold Plumer, George Scott.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

President Judge—Daniel Agnew.
Member of Congress—John Allison.
Senator—John B. Harris, Butler county
Assembly—De Lorma Imorie, G P Shaw, A W Crawford.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Associate Judges—Wm. Cairns, John Scott.
District Attorney—Moses B Welsh.
Sheriff—James Darragh.
Prothonotary—M S Quay.
Register & Recorder—Samuel B Wilson
Clerk of Courts—William K Boden.
Treasurer—Hugh B Anderson.
Surveyor—Azariah Wynn.
Commissioners—William P Phillips, Philip Cooper, Hugh Sutherland.
Clerk to Commissioners—R. H. Agnew.
Court Crier—Wm. Shrodes.
Auditors—Thomas Boggs, James W Pander. John R Eakin.
Poor House Directors—William Edgar, Robt Potter, William Barnes.
Trustees of Academy—Thos. Cunningham, John A M'Gill, Jos. H Dickson, Wm Davidson, R G M'Gregor, John Murray, Charles B Maclay.

### A Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday, March 5th, 1857 at 1 o'clock P. M., that desirable farm belonging to the heirs of John Boyd, dec'd, adjoining lands of James Todd on the east, Philip Cooper on the south, James Alcorn on the west, and Neyin and Russell on the north; situate in Moon township, Beaver county, on the Pittsburgh and Beaver road, 6 miles from Beaver, south of the Ohio river, convenient to churches and mills; containing 115 acres more or less, about 60 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; a good orchard, water in every field; a frame barn 55 by 80 feet, and log house on the premises. An indisputable title will be given. Possession given at any time. Persons wishing to see the farm can do so by calling on the subscribers. Terms made known on day of sale.

INGRAHAM BOYD, New Scottsville,
feb18'57 SAM'L BOYD, New Sheffield, Ex'rs.

# Removal.

W. G. CHITTICK & Co.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

*No. 164 Market, and No. 35, Merchant Streets,*

Where they have now on exhibition

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN DRY GOODS,

Adapted to first-class trade in every section of the country,

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.
PRINTS,
COTTONADES,
TWEEDS,
JEANS,
SATINETS.

ALSO THEIR

*SPRING IMPORTATION,*

OF

## Foreign Goods,

Which for Elegance,
Variety and
Cheapness
Is unsurpassed,

CASH AND CLOSE BUYERS

Will find it greatly to their advantage to give this Stock a careful examination before purchasing.

Organdies, Barages,
Tissues, Jaconets,
Challies, Ducales,
Ginghams, Brilliantines,
Shawls, Embroideries,
Laces, Ribbons,
Hosiery, Linens,
Grenadine Robes,
Organdy Robes,
Jaconet Robes,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

*A large line of Mohair de Deges,*

AND

The best make of Corduroy goods Import'd

No. 164, MARKET STREET,

South side, three doors below Fifth street,

feb 25 1857 PHILADELPHIA

AUCTIONEER.

The undersigned having been appointed Crier for the Court of the County of Beaver, will in Connection with this duty offer his services to the public generally, as an auctioneer for the sale of both personal and real estate. He has a number of years been engaged in the auctioneering business and has an acquaintance with it in all its details.

Persons desiring my services will please give me notice at Phillisburgh Water Cure Post office Beaver Co. Pa., or New Sheffield Beaver Co. Pa before advertising their sales.

Feb 1. 1857. Wm. Shrodes.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofor existing under the name and style of Young & Thomas was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by Wm. Thomas, who will continue the business at the old stand.

P. B. Young.
Feb. 11. 1857. Wm. Thomas.

BRILLIANTS AND LAWNS—A fresh supply just received, and selling low, at

TAYLOR'S,

April 30, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

LADIES SHOES—20 dozen ladies morocco boots. 20 doz. gum over shoes and sandals, just received at TAYLOR'S.

November 19, 1856.

PRIME Green Tea, at 50 cents per pound at No. 3, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater

Jan 7 1857 A. S. HARVEY.

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

SHAWLS, Palmas, comforts, blankets, glove woolen and buckskin, socks, woolen and cotton at Young & Thomas's.

FALL and winter bonnets, silk and straw bonnet trimmings of all kinds at

YOUNG & THOMAS

PARAMETA, Coburg, Thibet and Madana cloths, delaines, Persian and all Wool Plaids, robes and poplins, at

Oct. 22. YOUNG & THOMAS.

WHITE GOODS.—Plain, dotted, barred and striped swiss, plain and striped nainsooks and brilliantes, Victoria lawn, Berlin cord, dimity, mulls &c., just opened at

march 18, 1857 TAYLOR'S.

### APPEAL FOR 1857.

TO the Taxable Inhabitants of Beaver County Pursuant to the provision of the Laws of this Commonwealth, the undersigned Commissioners of Beaver County hereby give notice to the taxable inhabitants within the Respective Boroughs and Townships of the said county, that the days of Appeal from the Assessments for 1857, will be at the Commissioner office in the Borough of Beaver, on the days following:—viz from Monday the 16 day of March to Saturday the 21, day of March Both days inclusive—Also at all other time, when in Session previous to those days.

W. P. Phillips,
Phillip Cooper,
Hugh Sutherland.

Feb 16, 1857.

### Trustees Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Beaver County, will be exposed to sale on the premises, at public vendue or out-cry on Saturday March 7th 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M. the following described in-lot of the Borough of Beaver, No. 101 the property of the heirs of John English and Joseph Moorhead deceased, upon which is erected a large frame dwelling house, with other buildings. A number of apple trees on the lot.

The property is well situated for business. Location suited for either store or tavern stand. The lot is open on three sides, and conveniently adapted for ware-houses or other buildings, on the alleys. It fronts 120 feet on the business street of the town, and extends back (along an alley (to an alley, 300 feet, containing seven-eights of an acre of ground. Is also very conveniently situated for a supply of water, the principle fountain in the eastern part of the town being immediately in front. The Post office of the borough is now kept in this building.

TERMS—One third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual installments from the confirmation of sale by the Court, with interest thereon from same time. For further information inquire of Benjamin Adams, Trustee.

Feb 11, 1857.

Star Copy.

### "NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."

A RESISTLESS REMEDY.

## HOLLOWAYS OINTMENT

CIRCULAR TO THE SICK.

The first hospital surgeons and medical physicists of Europe, admit the unparalleled anti-inflammatory and healing properties of this Ointment; governments sanction its use in their naval and military services; and the masses in this country and throughout Europe repose the utmost confidence in its curative properties. It penetrates the sources of inflammation and corruption which underlie the external evidences of disease, and neutralizes every elements which feed and exasperate the malady.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS.

These are among the most terrific harrowing diseases of the muscles, the glands and the skin; yet in their worst forms, when seemingly incurable, they invariably appear under a persevering application of this soothing, healing, antipote to pain and inflammation.

SALT RHEUM, FEVER SORES, STIFF JOINTS.

In cases of Salt Rheum, where mercurials, waters, lotions, and every recipe of the pharmacopea have proved useless, the Ointment will accomplish a thorough cure. Fever Sores heal quickly under its influence, and its relaxing effect upon contracted sinews is truly wonderful.

DISCHARGING ULCERS.

A most remarkable and happy change is produced in the appearance of malignant ulcers after a few applications of this Ointment.—The surrounding redness vanishes, and granules of healthy flesh begin to take the place of the discharged matter. This process goes on more or less rapidly, until the orifice is filled up with sound material, and the ulcer radically cured.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

The young are the most frequent sufferers from external injuries, and therefore every mother should have this healing preparation constantly at hand. It is an absolute specific for sore breasts, and quickly removes the encrusted sores which sometimes disfigure the heads and faces of children.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

This Ointment is universally used on board the Atlantic and Pacific whaling fleet

## NEW STOCK OF GOODS

*Just Received at No. 1, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.*

THE subscriberhas received and is now opening a very desirable stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

which he will take pleasure in showing to his old customers and the public generally. Consisting in part of the following articles.

Fr. Cloths, doeskin cassimeres, fancy cassimeres, all wool tweeds, jeans, satin, tweeds, ratinetts, corduroy, knit drawers and undershirts, Canton flannels, flannels, gent's gloves, half hose, stocks, cravats, b'k'fs, etc.

He wishes to inform the Ladies that he has a very desirable stock of

*Dress Goods and Trimmings,*

viz: Black and colored silks, French morinos; thibet cloths, Fr. morino plaids, all wool delaines, coburgs, Parisian twills, debages, delaines, ginghams, prints, collars, undersleeves, shimizetts, bonnets, mantua and waist ribbons, brocha and long shawls, dress trimmings, gloves and hosiery, etc.

Also, groceries, hardware, queensware, boots and shoes, which he will offer at a small advance either for cash or produce. ☞ All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Oct. 23, 1855. THOS. ALLISON.

## CURTAIN WAREROOM.

### A CARD.

HAVING received my Spring assortment of ——— I would respectfully invite my friends to give me a call. My stock consists of Brocatel, satin delaine, English mixed delaine, damasks and moreens; superb lace curtains; mull) dot, of all prices, and new styles and finish; rich cornices of entirely new patterns, at various prices. Tassels and cords of all dinds, for curtains; gimps, fringes, curtain bands of all patterns; French and English quilts, dimety spreads; buff hollands and green do. of all widths; window shades at very low prices. In my bedding ware-room will be found an immense stock of beds, mattrasses, bolsters and pillows, comforts, sheets, pillow slips, towels, sacking bottoms, chair cushions, settee seats, pew cushions, and every article usually found in an extensive Upholstery Establishment, keeping these things ready made. I can furnish them at once and without delay, carpets made and put down. Venitian blinds of a kinds; blinds painted and Trimmed. Roller blinds fitted up.

Orders promptly filled and goods carefully packed. WM. NOBLE, Upholsterer.

Pittsburgh, April 2, 1856

## *LOCATING LANDS.*

### LAND WARRANTS.

The senior partner of our firm having just returned from Iowa, where arrrangements have been made with Messrs. M'CLURE & CO., Dubuque, one of the largest and most responsible locating houses in Iowa, we are now prepared, at the opening of the Land Offices, to

*LOCATE LANDS.*

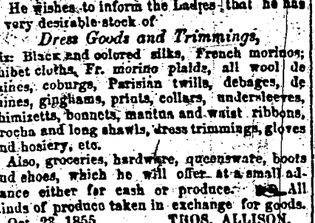
Either with money or Land warrants. Persons with means to invest, and wishing to assure a large per centage of profit, cannot do better than invest in LAND AT GOVERNMENT PRICES.

Mechanics and laboring men having a few hundred dollars to invest in lands, or capitalists, desiring to invest largely, cannot do better than by calling on the undersigned.—Our correspondents in Iowa make the selections only through personal inspection.

Dec. 24th 1856.

WM. A. HERRON & CO.

## BOERHAVE'S
## HOLLAND BITTERS




THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

**DYSPEPSIA,**

**DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,**

**LIVER COMPLAINT,**

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

**FEVER AND AGUE,**

And the various affections consequent upon disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the stomach, Colicky Pains, Heatburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American publid, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve raised up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE!—Whoever expects to find in this abeverage will be disappointed, but to the sick weak and low spirited, it will prove a greatful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedia properties.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 00, sold by the proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co. Manufacturing Pharmacentists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## A. Bestwick,

MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

**Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron Ware.**

Jobbing, Roofing, Spouts, &c., made to order.

☞ Shop on Broadway, one door above Apple street, New Brighton, Pa. (ap4)

## FRESH FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber having returned from the East, will open, during the present week, a large stock of staple and fancy Dry Goods, embracing the latest and most fashionable styles in the market. T. M. TAYLOR,

aug27, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

JOHN M. LUKENS, O. F. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.

LUKENS & SONS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants

Rochester, Pa. Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap8

## TO LET.

THREE rooms, one on the first floor, and two on the Second, in a comfortable brick house, in the Western part of Beaver, are offered for rent, from the 1st of April. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office

IF you want a rich silk, French merino, wool plaid or delaine, you will find it at Dec 3 1856 TAYLOR'S.

LADIES and infants hoods, ladies zephyr sleeves and cuffs, woolen cuffs and scarfs' Young & Thomas.

## DENTAL SURGERY.

J MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum-teeth, on gold or silver plate

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.

3d, Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856.

## AT COST.

IN order to prepare for an early Spring trade and to avoid carrying over any Winter goods, to another season, we will offer, for a week, at Eastern cost, our entire stock of

WINTER GOODS,

Consisting in part of French merinoes, coburgs, delaines, all wool and mixed plaids, heavy barred flannels, woolen and brocha shawls, capes Winter bonnets and trimmings, men's winter caps and boots, satinets, flannels, blankets, &c.

We are determined to make all kinds of goods go off in their *proper season*—if not at a profit—*without it.* By pursuing this course our stock will be kept always fresh and seasonable.

Those in want of anything in the line of Winter Goods, are respectfully invited to examine our *stock* and *prices* before purchasing elsewhere.

January 21st, 1857. T. M. TAYLOR,

Rochester, on the Hill.

## To the Ladies.

WE have just received from the East, our early supply of Fall Goods, to which we respectfully ask your attention. Our stock of Dress Goods is extensive and beautiful, embracing a large variety of figured and plain delains. Figured and plain French merinos, figured and striped cashmeres, figured and plain wool delaines, French merinos in fancy colors, figured Persian twills, beautiful wool plaids, debeges in great variety, mode de Paris stripes, Coburgs in all colors, prints of latest styles; and everything usually found in a first class Dry Goods store.

Having given our exclusive attention to the Dry Goods trade, and visiting the eastern market frequently, we feel justified in saying, that we can now offer greater inducements than ever, to those wishing any thing in our line.

T. M. TAYLOR,

sept. 3, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

## HALL & Co.,

*(Successors to John Hall.)*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hat and Cap Manufacturer,

AND DEALERS IN

*FURS, TRIMMINGS &c.*

NO 89 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, Pa.

WE have just received a splendid stock of New and Fashionable Fall and Winter Goods. This firm is composed of practical men; who make and warrant their work. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine our stock. Sept. 19, '55.

## Wm. H. Tacoma & Co

(Successors to T. Kennedy, Jr.)

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

LOOKING GLASSES,

AND DEALERS IN

Imported and Domestic Fancy Goods,

NO. 62 WOOD ST., COR. OF FOURTH,

*PITTSBURGH, PA.*

☞ Gilt Mouldings, Portrait Frames and Looking Glass Plates always on hand.

Nov. 21. 1855.

## Ambrotypes.

MR. PURVIANCE has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Beaver County, that he has permanently located in the Semina ry buildings (lately occupied by Miss Curtiss) in the Borough of New Brighton, where he will always be found ready to wait on his friends and all others who wish artistic and life-like Miniatures.

All sizes and styles of Likenesses furnished at less than Pittsburgh prices.

Beautiful and accurate impressions of the smallest children taken by an instantaneous process.

Pictures taken equally as well in cloudy as clear weather.

New Brighton, May 14, 1856.—1 yr.

## The Teeth! The Teeth!!

W. M. WRIGHT, M. D., Surgeon Dentist. Office and residence, No. 252, Penn street, Pittsburgh, opposite Christ's M. E. Church.

Dr. Wright's long experience in the practice of Dentistry, has put him in possession of all the improvements in the line of his profession.

Dr. Wright's facilities for dispatching work will enable persons visiting Pittsburgh, to have operations performed during a short stay.

Dr. Wright respectfully refers to the medical profession of Pittsburgh.

April 23, 1856.

## SANKING HOUSES

OF

JOHN T. HOGG:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bedford | Bedford Co, |
| Somerset | Somerset Co, |
| Mt. Pleasant | Westmoreland Co |
| Connellsville | Fayette Co, |
| Uniontown | " " |
| Brownsville | " " |
| New Brighton | Beaver Co. |

**Deposits Received, Discounts Made. Drafts Bought, Sold and Collected.**

*Bank Notes and Specie Bought and Sold.*

Stocks, Notes and other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

**Correspondence & Collections Solicited.**

Aug. 8, '55.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS, I Robert McKibbin, of New Castle, Pa., have taken out letters of administration in the county of Lawrence, on the estate of James M'Kibbin, a pedlar in Beaver county; this is to request all persons who know themselves indebted to the said James M'Kibbin, that I have appointed James Irons, Esq., of Hopewell, my lawful agent to collect any outstanding accounts for me as if I were present. dec 17, '56 ROBERT M'KIBBIN.

FRENCH leather Boots for Ladies and Misses, a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON, del0 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

HEAVY Calf Skin Boots for Ladies and Misses, with and without heels, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON, del0 Stewart's Row. Bridgewater.

KNIT Wool Goods.—Sacks, Hoods, Opera caps, cuffs, sleeves, Ladies' merino vests, victorines &c., just opened at TAYLOR'S.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the School Directors of Ohio Township, Beaver Co., will receive sealed proposals, from this date to March 28th, 1857, for the building of one Frame School House, in said District. Plan of the House can be seen by calling on the undersigned. R. H. BARCLAY,

Jan. 21, 1857. President of the Board.

## DENTISTRY.

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG Having returned from Europe, has resumed the practice of his profession. Office and residence No. 148 Third Street, two doors above Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. June 11, 1y.

## Low by the Piece.

100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
6 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cocheco and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

PITTSBURGH.

## Fall of 1856.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD,

*North-east corner 4th and Market Sts.,*

PITTSBURGH,

HAVE now open, their large Fall supply of Family and Fancy DRY GOODS; including the newest styles of Ladies Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, Shawls, and super-French cloth Cassimeres, Doeskins. All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES. Persons from a distance visiting Pittsburgh at the approaching State Fair, or at any other time, wanting any article in the Dry Goods line, will do well to call with us. Oct. 1, 1856.

BEAVER COUNTY, SS:

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, No. 135, March Term, 1857:

In the matter of the petition of Rebecca Jolly for leave to become a feme sole trader.—&c.

And now to wit, Jan. 26, 1857, the Court order notice to be given by publication in a newspaper published in this county, three consecutive weeks, and the first day of next Term is fixed for the hearing of the application. A true extract from the Record.

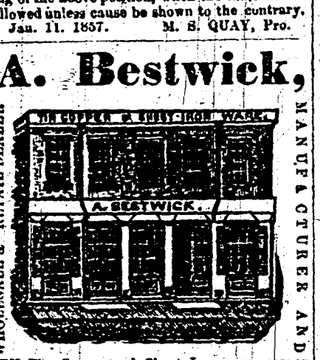
Attest: M. S. QUAY, Pro.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the above order, that the first day of next term (2d Monday of March) has been fixed for the hearing of the above petition, when the same will be allowed unless cause be shown to the contrary.

Jan. 11. 1857. M. S. QUAY, Pro.

## A. Bestwick,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER MANUFACTURER AND




IN Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware, corner of Broadway and Apple streets, New Brighton, Pa., where may be found a general assortment of the above ware, as good and at prices as low as they can be got at any other house

CALL AND EXAMINE.

Oct. 8, 1856.

## CARD.

DECEMBER, 1856.

The partnership of

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD

expiring by limitation in January next, and anxious to close out as far as possible our stock of goods, preparatory to the formation of a new partnership, we will commence on

MONDAY, 15th OF DECEMBER,

offering our

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

In both Wholesale and Retail Rooms, at

**Reduced Prices**

Some of them at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST,

SOME OF THEM AT COST,

and a large portion of them

☞BELOW COST.

This will probably be one of the best opportunities ever offered in this city of buying

**Good Goods at Low Prices,**

at private sale,

and we invite calls from all wanting any description of

## Dry Goods,

Particular attention is invited to our very large stock of

EMBROIDERIES,

In Collars, Sleeves and Sets, all of which have been marked down to closing out prices.

Also, CLOAKS, and CLOAKING CLOTHS, Shawls, Ladies Dress Goods, in Silks, De Laines, Cashmeres, &c.

☞ The place, North east corner of 4th and Market St. dec 24 1856.

## FEMALE AGENTS WANTED

IN every Town or Village of the Union, to sell DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR.

Many of our Lady Agents are making more than a living from its sale. No MONEY required until the medecine is sold; simply a good reference accompanying application.

The Invigorator cures SICK HEADACHE.—Take *one or two teaspoonsful* at each attack and it will soon disappear. For an overloaded stomach, or when food rises or sours, take the Invigorator after eating, and it will not prove disagreeable or oppressive. For Heartburn, Palpitation, or dificult breathing, take a teaspoonful once or twice daily. For loss of Appetite, Languor or Listlessness, the medecine is invaluable. It will restore the Appetite and make the food digest well. NIGHT-MARE take a teaspoonful on retiring and the demons' of dream-land will all be fairies. After eating a hearty dinner, take a dose of Invigorator and it will remove all oppression or fullness. The Invigorator is a Liver Remedy of unequalled virtue, acting directly on that organ, curing Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Billious Attacks, Dysentery, Piles, Worms, and all Female Obstructions, for which it has no equal.

Any person after using a full bottle of the Invigorator for any of the above named Complaints, without benefit, can call at the Agents and get their money back. Sold at One Dollar per Bottle, by SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, New York, and by Young & Thomas, Beaver, and John Sargent, New Brighton.

Jan. 7, 1857.

David Stanton, M. D. Wm. Stanton, M. D

DRS. D. & W. STANTON,

RESPECTFULLY offer their services in the practice of medicine and surgery, to the inhabitants of New Brighton, Fallston and vicinity.

Office and lodging in second story of M'Cleery's building, one door North of Merrick House, New Brighton, Pa. April 16, 1856.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts on my old books will confer a favor by calling immediately. D. STANTON.

## War is Horrible!

FRIENDS, Citizens and Strangers, TAKE NOTICE—That D. WOODRUFF still continues the MARBLE BUSINESS in all its various branches. Persons wishing any thing to mark the last resting place of their friends, will find it greatly to their interest to give me a call before going to Pittsburgh; as I am determined not to be undersold. Stock of the best Rutland and Italian marble. Jobs finished with dispatch and workmanship warranted. A word to the wise is sufficient. ☞Shop on Bridge street, opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store.

ap18-1y

## CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d street The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.

Beaver, Dec. 18, 1854.

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House' New Brighton. apr19

BLACK and tan colored Gaiters, for Ladies and Misses, at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON,

del0 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

## AYER'S PILLS,

A NEW and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Costiveness, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fevers, Gout, Blotches, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammations, Headache, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, every form are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless but effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and dangerous diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish symptoms, and Derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which load the churches all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth.

Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention:

DR. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, of Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the

HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England.

† JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston.

ALEX. DR. J. R. CHILTON, Practical Chemist, of New York City, endorsed by

HON. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

WM. B. ASTOR, the richest man in America.

S. ROLAND & Co., Propr's of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred certificates, from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in their effects upon trial.

These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present state of medical science can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues only of Vegetable remedies, extracted by chemical process in a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of composition for medicines has been found in the Cherry Pectoral and Pills both, to produce a more efficient remedy than had hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of composition, every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimonious and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only that is desired for the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind, the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is self-evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be taken under the counsel of a attending Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formulæ by which both my Pectoral and Pills are made to the whole body of Practitioners in the United States and British American Provinces. If, however, there should be any one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address.

Of all the Patent Medicines that are offered, however few would be taken if their composition were known! Their life consists in their mystery. I have no mysteries.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject freely acknowledge their convictions of their intrinsic merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same thing of my Pills, and even more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the several viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from the use in any quantity.

For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

SOLD BY

AGENTS—Young, & Thomas Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater; C. L. Kaiser, Rochester, Dr. Sargent, New Brighton; John Black Darling on, and by all merchants everywhere. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of William Lowrey & Co., in the coal mining operations at Clinton works, in Big Beaver tp., Lawrence county, has been duly dissolved, by the withdrawal of William Kennedy and William Lowrey from the concern. The settlement of old matters will be adjusted by and or by our Agent, R. D. Cooper, late manager.

JAS. DUNCAN, Fallston,

WM. KENNEDY, New Brighton.

Dec. 17 1856.

New Castle Gazette copy 3 months and send bill to this office.

## Wilson, Childs & Co

*Wholesale Dealers in*

## DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

No. 45, Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa., opposite the St. Charles Hotel.

Are now receiving an unusually large and complete assortment of Dry Goods and Notions, and by the 10th of September will be prepared to exhibit a very attractive stock, which, by means of a buyer constantly in the market, will be kept full throughout the season.

The attention of the trade is respectfully invited. sept. 3, 1856.

## Look for the Big Watch.

H. T. PATTON

HAS removed his CLOCK & JEWELRY STORE to the old stand, corner of Bridge and Mulberry streets, Bridgewater, where he will keep a good supply of

**Clocks,**

WATCHES, AND ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY

AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

30 Hour Brass Clocks at $1 50.

" Best Jerome do. $3 to 3.50.

All clocks sold, warranted to keep good time; if not, the money refunded. Also,

**Variety Goods**

OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Call and examine my stock.

I would beg leave to thank my customers for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and I am now prepared to repair all kinds of watches and clocks; all good watches warranted to keep good time. Jewelry neatly repaired at all times. Cash gold and silver taken in exchange for work or goods.

Bridgewater, April 17, '33.

## LAND WARRANTS.

HIGHEST PRICE paid in gold for Land Warrants. Land Warrants always on hand and for sale. WM. A. HERRON & Co. Bankers and Exchange Brokers, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, and

HERRON BROTHERS,

dec 24 1856 Dubuque, Iowa.

## Livery Stable.

THE Subscriber having bought the Livery Stock of Young & Jackson, and added several more Horses and Buggies, is now prepared to accommodate the people with good horses and buggies, saddle Horses, and anything in his line. Also persons wishing conveyance to and from the cars, will be accommodated at any time, by leaving notice at the stable or at Dr. Smith's Drug Store, in Bridgewater.

Also, Omnibusses and Carriages for funerals &c. JOHN WOODRUFF.

Bridgewater, Feb. 20, 1856.

## The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers,

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benifit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another, after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—In April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a desease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonfull. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,

No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.

PRICE $1.

☞T. W. Dyett & Sons, Philadelphia, Gen-dom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Flemming Federal St. Allegheny City, Mealey & Young, Beaver.

A. BAUSMAN. J. A. BAUSMAN.

## Bausman & Co.

Exchange, Land and Real Estate Agents,

*Fort Des Moines, Iowa.*

BUY, SELL & LOCATE LAND WARRANTS

INVEST money for parties at western rates of interest. Taxes paid for residents or non-residents. Investments made in Government lands. Taxes paid, and all trouble and other expenses borne by us, for one-eighth of gross proceeds. Interest, at ten per cent, per annum, allowed on all special deposites, for six months, or longer time.

Parties desiring government or other lands, can rely upon us for a full and correct description of either, and the lowest market rates.

Orders for government lands will be attended to as soon after receipt as possible.

Remittances can be made in drafts on New York, or by depositing money in any good bank in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington D. C., or Pittsburgh.

Applications made for Des Moines River lands for settlers. Improved and unimproved prairie and timber lands bought and sold. Bills of exchange on Eastern cities bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

Hon Wm F Johnston, Pres. A V R R Co., Pittsburgh, Col. Wilson McCandless, do. Robert Anderson, P. M. do; Messrs. Kramer & Rahm, Bankers, do.; Hon Joshua R Giddings, Jefferson, Ohio; A P Lacock, Esq., Beaver, Pa.; Joseph Chamberlain, Cleveland, Ohio; Hon. John Allison, New Brighton, Pa.; John Linton, Esq., Rochester, Pa.; Treasurer's Savings Bank Washington, D. C.; Cashier State Bank Ohio, Guernsey Branch; Messrs. Gallaher & Co., Bankers, Washington, D C. may 21, 1856

## Bernard House.

*No. 94, Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

D. BERNARD, PROPRIETOR.

THIS house is eligibly situated, convenient to business, has just been opened for the reception of guests, is fitted up in the best style. Rooms large and well furnished. The House is conducted upon the European principle; all the delicacies of the market purchased, and charge made in proportion to amounts ordered, with moderate charge for rooms. The Proprietor having long experience in his business, feels confident in being able to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Terms always reasonable. A share of patronage is solicited. may 7, 1856.

## DALY'S

ORIGINAL FIFTH STREET

## Stocking Factory,

(Established 1839.)

*Is now at the corner of Fifth Street and Market Alley, Pittsburgh.*

WHERE every article in the Hosiery line is manufactured. Wholesale Depot for Bradley's Stocking Yarn. To prevent mistakes and consequent disappointment, remember the corner is the salesroom of our Factory.

Oct. 1, 1866.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Joseph F. Cunningham and Matthew Gilleland, under the firm of J. F. Cunningham & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; and Matthew Gilleland is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the said company.

SHOES—The best assortment for ladies misses and children, at TAYLOR'S.

April 16, 1856. Rochester on the hill.

BONNETS of latest style, with trimmings to match, at TAYLOR'S

April 16, 1856 Rochester on the hill.

BRILLIANTS—20 pieces beautiful figured brilliants, at 20 cents per yard.

June 4, 1856. T. M. TAYLOR.

## Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

## BOWMAN'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarral affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and horseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and horseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON.

Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhoru, of the District Court at Cincinnatia.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief. It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do. W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family, for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

REV. J. GASTON,

Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church,

June 10, 1855. Cincinnati.

Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.

Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY.

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says: [Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at tee root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.

G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. Bishop Morris, | Cincinnati, |
| Rev. Robert Walker, | " |
| Rev. Joel White, | Ecorcmy, |
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| Henry L. Griffith, Esq. | Pittsburgh, |
| B. B. Baker, | Wheeling, |
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| John T. M'Combs, | " " |
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| Mrs. M. Evans, | " |
| Robert Greenlee, | Beaver, |
| Isaac Sutherland, | Vanport, |
| Mrs. S. A. Gettys, | Freedom, |
| Silas Roberts, | Meadville, |
| Henry Smith, | New Castle, |
| Mrs. Sarah Lowry, | Lawrence co. |
| Joseph P. Brown, | " |
| Martha A. Wilson, | New Castle, |
| Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston, | Pittsburgh, |
| T. C. Cunningham, | Allegheny, |
| Isaac Whitesides, | " |
| D. Maratta, | Bridgewater, |
| Rev. Wm. Smith, | Louisville, |
| Judge Keys, | Cincinnati, |
| Capt. Geo. Kennedy, | Wellsville, |
| James Wilkins, | Allegheny, |
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Nov. 19, 1856.

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## Beaver and Lawrence Counties,

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